The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901. NO. 42

LOCAL NOTES.

—John Robley resumed his studies at Juniata college on Monday.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam spent Monday and Tuesday among friends at Tyrone.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—The P. O. S. of A. Camp at Three Springs will have a public installation Friday evening, January 18th.

—Miss Lena Smearman, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her friend Miss Dorothea Robley on Saturday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—The state school directors' association will hold its annual meeting at Harrisburg, February 14th and 15th.

—Miss Sadie Heikes, of Juniata county, has been spending the past week with S. P. Stubbs' family in Mapleton.

—Mrs. James Montgomery had a light stroke last Thursday night which slightly affected her limbs and tongue.

—About 2,000,000 cars passed Lewistown Junction over the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad during the year 1900.

—A. P. Haskins, of Clearfield, committed suicide at the Engle house, Altoona, Sunday night by swallowing cyanide of potassium.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Mrs. George Craig, of Huntingdon, formerly of Union township, was taken to the Hahneman hospital, Philadelphia, last week for a surgical operation.

—J. G. Hicks and wife, W. T. Boring and wife, N. A. Skipper and William Chilcote are attending Pomona Grange at Trough Creek Church this week.

—Samuel Rickabaugh and family, of Tod township, arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening on their way home from a two weeks' visit among friends in Johnstown and Altoona.

—Charles Connoes, who has been living in one of M. P. Truax's houses on Main street, sold his household effects last Saturday and will make his home with friends in Mifflin county.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Please notice that preaching service will be in the Presbyterian church (D. V.) on next Sabbath morning, commencing at 10.45 o'clock. Everybody is welcome. D. H. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

—G. W. Morgan, foreman at the Jack's narrows stone quarry, was struck on the forehead yesterday by a flying wedge. He received an ugly cut but otherwise seems none the worse for the experience.

—Samuel Hatfield is having his ice house filled this week. He is getting a fair quality of ice off the Hare's valley creek. Other owners of ice houses are waiting for a better quality nearer home. They may get it and they may not.

—A prize steer was sold in Chicago the other day for $1.50 a pound on the hoof, and it is said the steaks will be served at a New York hotel for $18 each. That appears to be about as good a way as any to separate the fool from his money.

—Robert Gearhart, who is 84 years old, recently walked from his home in Brush Creek township to McConnellsburg, Pa., and back, making a round trip of fifty-two miles. He is the father of twenty-eight children and has never been ill in his life.

—The appointments for the current year at the Huntingdon county almshouse were made on last Friday. They are as follows: Steward, John S. Appleby; matron, Mrs. John S. Appleby; clerk, John Douglas; house physician, Dr. Z. B. Taylor; treasurer, J. S. Nophsker; undertaker, William Myers; first farmer, Elmer Baughman.

—Leases for 5,000 acres of land in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, have been secured by New York parties who will drill for gas and oil. The loosing of the land was closed up today and the putting down of test wells will be commenced in a short time.

—F. F. Fetterhoff, who has been associated with the Huntingdon *News* for more than a score of years, has severed his connection with that paper. Frank is a good printer and understands the country newspaper business. We wish him success in whatever channel he may enter.

—The barn of Uriah Shuman, a farmer living two miles from Millerstown, Perry county, was burned to the ground Friday night and incendiaries are blamed for its destruction. The barn was a large one and burned so rapidly that fifty cattle were burned with all the crops and implements.

—J. R. Durborrow, at one time editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, died in the hospital at Harrisburg last Friday in which institution he had been detained during the past three years for treatment. He was aged 65 years, 2 months and 12 days. The remains were interred at Huntingdon on Saturday.

—J. C. Begley, formerly editor of the Windber *Journal*, who was injured in a railroad accident at the Johnstown station last July, has entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for $30,000. Suit will also be brought for similar damages by his wife, who lost a leg in the accident, and $20,000 will be asked for the death of their child. The suits will be tried in the Somerset county court.

—The Harrisburg Patriot of December 28 says: "On Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. C. V. Hartzel, were married, Elba Curfman, of Huntingdon county, and Miss Mattie Aurand, of Mifflin county. After visiting among friends in this city and in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, they will take up their residence at Dean, Cambria county where Mr. Curfman is employed."

—A young, smooth-talking woman of pleasing appearance is making a successful swindling tour of the state. Her scheme is to organize classes of women who wish to learn to do fancy work. After obtaining the entrance fee, which is three or five dollars, she explains that instructors will follow in a day or two to give the lessons and provide the material. The swindler then disappears and the instructors never appear.

—Quarterly meeting services will be held in the U. B. church next Sunday. The presiding elder, Rev. G. W. Sherrick, will preach next Sunday evening at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Quarterly conference will be held Monday evening. The protracted meeting is still in progress. There have been four conversions and a number of penitents are at the altar. May the good work continue.

—Harrisburg *Telegraph*, January 5: L. F. Lightner, a fireman on the middle division, Pennsylvania railroad, was injured this morning at 4.15 o'clock at Lewistown Junction. He was running alongside of his train when he ran against a telegraph pole. He was knocked down and it was found he was very badly shaken up. He was brought to Mifflin where the company surgeon attended to his injuries after which he was sent to his home.

—The results of the experiments with chemically treated ties have not been made public by the Pennsylvania railroad. A large number of these, treated by various methods, are now in use on the middle division below Aqueduct. These ties have been in use for several years and do not show the ravages of time and weather to any great extent. The men who have been watching the ties say they have not been in the ground long enough to test thoroughly their efficacy.

—G. W. Fensel, of Harrisburg, a freight brakeman on the middle division, Pennsylvania railroad, received injuries early Saturday morning at Newport which will keep him off duty for some time. He was assisting in making up his train when his left foot caught in something and was thrown to the ground. He received severe bruises to his left arm and side. His injuries were attended to by the company surgeon at Newport, after which he was sent home.

—Mexico has certainly the most luxurious, if not the most comfortable railways in the world. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on sleepers of mahogany and the bridges are built of white marble. On the west coast of Mexico there is another line which has sleepers of ebony and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The reason for this apparent extravagance is that the engineers had no other materials on the route, and found it cheaper to use these than to import the ordinary plant.

—Some idea of the size of Texas, the Lone Star State, as it is sometimes called, may be had when it is stated that Bailey county has only four residents, Cochran has twenty-five, Lynn has seventeen, Andrews has thirty-six. Twenty-fiive other counties have populations of less than 500 each. Some counties have no running streams within their borders, some are hundreds of miles from a railroad, and others are almost wholly inhabited by prairie dogs. Green county, the largest in the state, is larger than the whole State of Ohio, and has but 5,804 inhabitants.

—Edward Holmes, aged about 20 years, was instantly killed by main line express on the Pennsylvania railroad last Friday afternoon at Newport, Perry county. The young man had been in attending to some business for his father and was waiting in a carriage at the tracks for a freight train to pass. As it went by he started across the rails and failed to notice the big express. The locomotive struck him and carried the body and part of the carriage on the pilot of the engine for fully 200 yards. The horse was hurled loose from his harness and only slightly hurt.

—The Conemaugh Methodist Episcopal church, on First street in that borough, was almost completely destroyed by fire shortly before noon Saturday. Mrs. Eliza Goughnour, the janitress, had built a fire in the heater to have the building in condition for Sunday's services and then had gone away. About 11.30 o'clock the fire was discovered. The burned church was an old building, but was in good condition, having been recently remodeled. The loss will reach $1,000, on which there is no insurance. It is not known whether the damaged edifice will be rebuilt or a new one erected to take its place.

—The *Scientific American* is the only journal published in this country which is devoted to a general treatment of the development of the sciences, arts and manufactures. It appeals particularly to the inventor, as it is full of suggestive articles relating to the mechanical progress of the day, and it contains a complete list of the patents issued each week, together with the name of the patentee and the title of the invention. Each issue is embellished with numerous illustrations, showing great engineering works, the most recent inventions in bicycles and motor carriages, new forms of machinery, photography, the latest additions to the navy, new guns, locomotives, etc. Many of our patrons have been on our subscription books for a period of thirty or forty years, and we often receive letters from old readers stating that they owe their success in life more to having had the *Scientific American* as their constant friend and companion than to any other one cause. This journal has probably a larger foreign circulation than any other journal than any other journal printed in the English language. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

—The recent changes on the Lewistown and Sunbury division, Pennsylvania railroad, whereby the Lewistown and Sunbury division was detached from the middle division and placed under control of Superintendent McCaleb, of the Philadelphia and Erie division, will make a difference in the passenger service in the near future. It is probable that trains will be run through from Wilkesbarre to Lewistown, and that the main offices of the division will be located at Sunbury instead of at Lewistown. Superintendent McCaleb and his associates are now acquiring a knowledge of the new territory, so as to familiarize themselves with every portion of the division.

—Not counting the national capital there are fourty-four towns and cities bearing the name of Washington. No doubt more communities would have thus honored the memory of the father of his country but for the prohibition of the Post Office Department of more than one Post Office of the same name in a a State. There is in nearly every State a county called Washington. But the most popular use of the name has come to light in the Pension Bureau. In certain parts of the country a rushing business is being done by attorneys in applications for pensions on behalf of colored soldiers who served during the Civil War. The attention of the bureau has been called to one regiment in which, according to the rolls, twenty-eight colored George Washingtons served. A single company shows a membership of thirteen George Washingtons by the applications filed.

—A terrible accident occurred Thursday morning near McGee's on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad. A private road about five miles long connects the lumber operations of John E. DuBois with the Pennsylvanis and Northwestern at that point. Down the grade of this road in the frosty hours of Thursday morning came an engine running backward with several cars, the one next the engine being loaded with rails. The engine jumped the track and it is supposed that the rails were driven against the boiler with such force that they perforated it. At any rate, an explosion followed, in which the engineer, Mr. McMasters, and the superintendent of the works, Mr. J. H. Miller, were killed. The fireman was seriously injured and was taken to the hospital at Punxsutawney. As the road is not in anyway under the control of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern, further details could not be obtained.

The Abundance of Money.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The fact that there was never such an abundance of money and that there is now a per capita circulation of $28.04 fits in handsomely with the big advance in the price of commodities. Even in the old greenback days this record was not reached, but then gold and silver were practically not to be had, and now money of any kind can be converted into gold over the counter of any bank.

The farmer has shared in the prosperity of the laborer and the business man. Wheat at present is about seven cents higher than a year ago, though the low price of wheat has been a favorite subject of complaint. Corn is six cents a bushel better and cotton two and five-eighth cents. The wheat crop has only been exceeded in size three times in eleven years, the corn yield is a bumper one, and the production of cotton was about 10,000,000 bales, though hardly enough to satisfy the needs of consumption. Such prices as these make it easy for anybody to get money, and the increase in the volume of circulation is easily explained. Such crops as these afford a basis for the great business of the United States, still pre-eminently the leading agricultural nation of the world.

With these conditions so apparent and with money pouring in from our mines and our exports, is it any wonder that the silver question has become a dead issue? The far-sighted realized this over a year ago, but now everybody must admit it.

Delegates Elected.

The result of the vote taken in the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church last November for the election of delegates to the general conference has just been announced. The vote was not counted until last Wednesday night and it showed these four clerical and two lay delegates had been chosen. Rev. S. S.Hough, pastor of the Second United Brethren church, of Altoona. Rev. G. W. Sherrick, of Tyrone; Rev. A. L. Funk, of Pittsburg, and Rev. J. I. L. Ressler, of Johnstown; lay delegates, John Thomas, Johnstown, and John W. Ruth, Scottdale. The general conference, which meets every four years, convenes this year at Frederick City, Md.

The district conference places in nomination twelve candidates for ministerial delegate and six for lay delegate, or three times the number to be elected, and every member of the church throughout the conference, male and female, is entitled to a vote. Each congregation has a teller, and there are also three tellers for the conference, those for this year being located at Scottdale. It is provided that the result of the election shall not be announced until the beginning of the year following the voting.

Spring Election Nominations.

All elections for ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of office shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough officers, and election officers and school directors in the same, shall be filed with the county commissioners at least 18 and 15 days respectively before the day of election, the day upon which the act is done, paper filed or notice given to be excluded from and the day of election to be included in the calculation or reckoning.

As the third Tuesday of February next will fall on the 19th, nominations for borough and township officers must be made eighteen days before the day of election, or not later than Friday, February 1st. It has been the custom throughout the county to hold the spring nominations on Saturday, and if followed this year should not be held later than Saturday, January 26th, as the following Saturday will be too late to comply with the election laws.

Quality and not quantity makes DeWitt's Little Early Risers such valuable little liver pills. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

If Unions Ever Boss the Telephone.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

It so happened that the telephone girls finally were organized into a labor union.

"Give me 16 double 5 in a hurry," said the subscriber.

"Pardon me," said the girl at central, "but have you a union card?"

"Certainly," answered the subscriber.

"In a union affiliated with the Federation of Labor?"

"Yes, yes, of course. Hurry up, can't you?"

"Dues all paid up?" persisted the girl.

"Yes."

"Well, give me the number of your union card, and as soon as I can have your assertions verified I shall be glad to make the necessary connections for you."

The merited reputation for curing piles, sores and skin diseases acquired by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, has led to the making of worthless counterfeits. Be sure to get only DeWitt's Salve. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

"Everything you hear about," said the observant young woman, "seems to be 'anti-this' and 'anti-that.' It seems to me there is too much 'anti' in public affairs."

"Not a bit of it," answered Senator Sorghum, very earnestly. "Not a bit of it! My dear young woman, if there weren't people to ante, where would the great parties get their campaign funds?"—Washington Star.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

In the Far West.

"What caused his death?" asked the stranger, as the little procession passed over the hill to the rude cemetery.

"Waal, stranger," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "th' jury pronounced it suicide. You see he opened a jack pot on a pair of deuces."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR

Read in Both Houses of the State Legislature at Albany.

HE DEMANDS RIGID ECONOMY

New Executive Declares the State Constabulary Plan Valueless and Attacks the Fee System — He Recommends a Single-Headed Police Commission For New York City—His Other Suggestions

Albany.—Governor Odell, in his first message to the Legislature of the State of New York, favors more liberal treatment of corporations which are being driven out of the State, and urges rigid economy in all branches of the State government. He opposes the levying of a direct tax for State purposes, and declares against the State Constabulary plan as being valueless.

Governor Odell reviews the financial condition of the State. He says of the State indebtedness for the fiscal year closing September 30, 1900, $55,000, will fall due January 30, 1901, which the last Legislature arranged for by appropriation. The tax rate for the current year is 1.96 mills, which will yield on the valuation of the State ($5,461,302,752) $10,704,153.39. He recommends that in all counties where there are now official appraisers the collection of the taxes be transferred to the State Controller, and in all other counties the County Treasurer be made the official appraiser with no additional fee for such service.

The Governor suggests liberal legislation to make the incorporation laws more effective. He declares corporations in other States are treated more liberally than in New York, and the State is losing revenues which other States are enjoying. The total amount received from the incorporation tax during the last year was only $356,778.61, showing that only $34,000,000 of capital was organized under New York laws in that period.

The Governor advocates a policy of retrenchment, and calls the attention of the Legislature to the possibility of consolidating or abolishing many of the commissions which have been heretofore created for the supervision and control of the various interests of the State. Many of these have outgrown their usefulness.

He believes that the interest of labor would be better conserved by the creation of a Department of Labor, and suggests that a Board of Mediation and Arbitration might be selected from those connected with the department. He thinks the creation of such a department would save the State at least $72,000. Under the head of Employer's Liability he suggests that the employer should furnish to his employes every protection. The liability acts in Massachusetts, Indiana, Colorado and Alabama have been found to work without detriment or serious embarrassment, and the great State of New York owes to the laboring interests of the State the same ample protection.

The Governor believes that a single commissioner could properly attend to the duties of the State Board of Charities at a saving of $25,000 a year. He suggests that the work of the Prison Commission could be done by a single commissioner at a saving of $10,000 a year. He also suggests a single commissioner of the State Board of Health, with some provisoes. One board could cover the work now done by the Forest Preserve Board and Forestry and Fish and Game Commission.

He states that the total receipts of the Excise Department from all sources for the last year amounted to $12,567,198.25, the State's share being $4,232,625.09. He suggests an amendment to the excise law by which the Excise Commissioner may at all times throughout the year call upon the hotels under his jurisdiction for such a list of permanent guests as are then domiciled, and that the Commissioner be empowered to make such additional regulations as will at all times place him in possession of such information as he may be called upon to furnish by the Superintendent of Elections or others. The Governor believes that much illegal registration and voting in elections could be prevented by such an amendment.

He urges the abolishment of the fee system, which increases the income of county officials, and substituting therefor salaries, the balance to be paid into the Treasury for the purpose of reducing the taxes upon property.

The Governor refers to the Police Department of New York City, and asserts that the present system is faulty and bad. He dismisses the idea of a State constabulary as being valueless, and urges a single-headed Police Commission for New York City, to be the Chief of Police, to be appointed by the Mayor and subject to removal either by the Mayor or the Governor. He recommends that the present office of a separate Chief of Police be abolished.

The other topics of Governor Odell's message are a recommendation to secure by enactment a better civil service law, New York City's water rights, the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department in New York City, appropriations for good roads, deferred action on canals until the Commission has reported, attention to the importance of legislative action to assist the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, appropriations for agricultural interests, the importance of and the necessity for maintaining the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President nominated Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be Consul-General of the United States at Singapore.

The Ship-Subsidy bill was forced to give way in the Senate to the Army bill.

Senator Hansbrough introduced a bill creating a Department of Education and giving the head of the department a place in the President's Cabinet.

General James A. Walker, defeated Republican candidate in the Ninth Congressional Virginia District, has filed notice of a contest.

Minister Conger has been instructed to urge the arbitration of the distribution of China's indemnity should the diplomats fail to agree.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Attorney-General Griggs has fixed the session of the Porto Rican Assembly at sixty days.

Thousands witnessed the starting of the new trolley system at San Juan, Porto Rico, the first road of that description in the island. The people were much astonished.

Governor-General Wood urges resistance to unreasonable demands of striking stevedores and sugar handlers at Cardenas, Cuba.

There is unprecedented activity everywhere around the 477 American posts in the Philippines. Scouting parties and small expeditions are striking rapidly day and night.

The Philippine Commission has completed the preparation of a general municipal government bill.

The total custom receipts in Cuba for the eleven months ended November 30, 1900, were $14,549,647.98.

DOMESTIC.

Governor Hill, in his inaugural address at Augusta, Me., declared that the ship-building industry of Maine is in the most prosperous condition it has known for years.

Bishop W. X. Ninde, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, former President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, died in Detroit, Mich., at the age of sixty-eight.

Three alleged counterfeiters were arrested by Secret Service men at Middletown, N. Y.

William De Haas, a civil engineer, employed by the United States Engineering Department, blew out his brains at Pensacola, Fla.

The city of Grand Rapids, Mich., received the thanks of President Kruger, to whom the freedom of the city was tendered.

A bill introduced in the Nebraska Senate makes kidnapping under certain conditions a capital crime.

The New York Chamber of Commerce declared itself in favor of a privately owned cable across the Pacific.

Edwin G. Bedford died near Paris, Ky., aged eighty-six years. He was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle. He paid the highest price ever given for a short-horn, $36,000, for a bull at the New York Mills sale in 1876.

The Railroad Commissioners issued an order compelling the Boston Elevated Railway Company to equip all street cars in Boston with vestibules.

The consolidation of all the street railways of Detroit, Mich., under the name of the Detroit United Railway Company, with a capital of $12,500,000, was effected.

Two heavy freight trains on the Vazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, both double-headers, met in collision near Hays Station, Miss. Seven men of the eight in the crews were killed.

A burglar robbed the house occupied by James Wilson, eighty-five years old, near New Haven, Penn., after attacking Miss Marion Morgan and her grandfather.

James Gibbons, a nephew of Cardinal Gibbons, a student at the Charity Hospital, was waylaid and killed at New Orleans, La., by two highwaymen.

Mrs. Margaret Ertell, who shot George Degee in Brooklyn, declared in court she was not sorry she had killed him.

Forty-six tons of gold and silver were received at the Seattle Assay office in 1900.

In a crusade against saloons in Ithaca, N. Y., by the Anti-Saloon League, photographs were taken, showing violation of the law in nearly every liquor store in town.

FOREIGN.

No punitive expeditions have been conducted by American troops in China, according to an official dispatch from General Chaffee.

Chile is making active efforts to sell to Nicaragua and other Central American Republics flour, wines, horses, hay, etc. in opposition to California.

It is understood that at the conclusion of the operations in South Africa General Kitchener will become commander-in-chief in India.

Parisian police in December arrested 12,970 persons, including six murderers, 925 thieves and footpads, 2879 tramps, 2459 drunken people, and 3983 women.

Ten Germans were killed and nine wounded at Leitung, China, through the firing of a salute with a defective cartridge.

Captain Torkildsen, of Stockholm, has written an article in the Norwegian papers urging the Storthing to pass a law compelling the king to live six months yearly in Norway.

PUBLIC GIFTS FOR 1900

The Donations During the Past Year Amounted to $79,749,956.

The Money Was Given to Educational Institutions, Charities, Churches, Museums and Libraries.

Chicago.—The year 1899 was a record breaker in public donations and bequests, the total reaching $79,749,956, but 1900 was a close second, the total being $62,461,304.

In the preparation of these statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests less than $1000.

In 1900 there was given to educational institutions $34,932,644; to charities, $13,621,722; to churches, $8,800,605; to museums and art galleries, $2,961,000.

These made bequests of donations of $500,000 or more:

Samuel Cupples and R. A. Brookings, St. Louis, gifts to Washington University, $5,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie, gifts to Pittsburg for institute and library, $3,600,000.

Robert H. Brigham, Boston, willed to charities, $2,989,000.

Jonas G. Clark, Worcester, Mass., willed to Clark University, $2,350,000.

J. D. Rockefeller, gifts to University of Chicago, $2,050,000.

Daniel S. Ford, Boston, to churches, $1,150,000.

John U. Brown, Newport, to libraries, $900,000.

Lyman C. Smith, Syracuse, gift to Syracuse University, $750,000.

Andrew Carnegie, gifts to libraries, $625,000.

D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, to colleges, $587,000.

Catharine H. Long, Lancaster, Penn., gifts to charities, $500,000.

P. U. Drake, Des Moines, gift to Drake University, $500,000.

Thomas Wilson, Cleveland, to charities, $500,000.

T. H. James, gift to college at Guthrie, Okla., $500,000.

C. P. Huntington, to churches, $500,000.

J. Friedman, San Francisco, willed to charities, $500,000.

The following list shows the sums received by the principal educational institutions of the country:

American University	$137,000
Amherst College	10,000
Berea College	110,000
Brown University	1,000,000
Barnard College	105,000
Bowdoin College	200,000
Beloit College	230,000
Cooper Union	800,000
Columbia College	492,000
University of Chicago	2,675,400
Cornell College	110,000
University of California	135,000
Colorado College	50,000
Clark University	2,350,000
Drake University	532,500
Dartmouth College	5,000
Harvard College	710,500
Hampton Institute	101,000
Illinois College	60,000
Lake Forest University	79,000
University of Michigan	27,500
New York University	125,000
Northwestern University	116,000
Oberlin College	360,000
University of Pennsylvania	74,000
Princeton College	112,000
Syracuse University	796,000
Smith College	32,000
Tuft College	105,000
Vanderbilt University	250,000
Vassar College	100,000
University of Wisconsin	7,000
Williams College	40,500
Wellesley College	318,000
Washington University	5,000,000
Yale College	1,341,912
Carnegie Institute	3,600,000

In addition to the above, a large number of small institutions have received sums aggregating $9,492,800, to which the Methodist Twentieth Century thank offering adds $3,142,532 for educational purposes.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1899.	1900.
Educational institutions	$55,851,817	$34,932,644
Charities	13,206,676	13,621,722
Churches	2,992,593	8,800,605
Museums and art galleries	2,686,500	2,145,333
Libraries	5,012,400	2,961,000

Totals for seven years show: 1894, $19,967,116; 1895, $28,943,549; 1896, $33,670,129; 1897, $33,612,814; 1898, $23,984,900; 1899, $79,749,950; 1900, $62,461,304.

A YEAR'S RAILROAD BUILDING.

Nearly 5000 Miles of Track Completed During 1900 in the United States.

New York City (Special).—There were 4804.41 miles of new railroad completed in the United States the past year, according to the preliminary estimates of the Railroad Gazette. The returns cover 286 companies in 43 States and Territories. The comparison with the returns of 1899 is favorable, 284 companies having built 4569½ miles last year, that having been the largest new building since 1891 and 1892.

Among the companies building, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy leads, with 213 miles in four States and Territories. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul built 173 miles; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 169 miles; the Northern Pacific, 151 miles; the Chicago and Northwestern, 149 miles; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, 100 miles; the St. Louis and San Francisco, 111 miles; the Seaboard Air Line, 95 miles; the Illinois Central, 91, and the Gulf and Ship Island, 70 miles.

Father and Two Daughters Go Insane.

John Greenwood and his two daughters, of Surrey County, N. C., became violently insane a few days ago on account, it is supposed, of religious excitement. One of the girls died. The others are in a hospital in straitjackets. They have pronounced homicidal mania.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The cushion-frame bicycle is to have a boom this year.

Motor bicycles are not coming into popularity rapidly.

College sports began the century with a boom that augurs well.

The annual assembly of the L. A. W. will be held in Philadelphia on February 13.

It is said that Maxwell W. Long, the champion sprinter, proposes turning professional.

The estimated value of the Futurity stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club for 1903 is $75,000.

Sir Thomas Lipton will have a forty-foot launch built this winter near New York City, for use when the cup challenger Shamrock II. arrives on this side.

During the past season over 150,000 side-path tags were sold in New York State, which shows that cycle road riding still retains a good measure of popularity.

When golf was introduced into the United States few believed that it would be a go. But the game has made rapid strides and is now played all over the country.

Martin Julian is to import a wrestling horror known as Tulah Hassan. He is said to be seven feet tall, weighs 342 pounds, and will undertake to throw Roeber and Pons in the same ring.

New ideas and novelties in bicycle construction, in the opinion of makers and dealers, will play a much more important part in the trade for 1901 than further reductions or variations in prices.

A new college strong man has appeared in the West. He is Frederick L. Dindhammer, of the Northwestern Academy, Chicago, who recently broke all Western college records in a strength test at the Evanston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

LABOR WORLD.

In 1899 740 strikes occurred in France.

Sing Sing (N. Y.) bricklayers are demanding the eight-hour day.

A factory with a capacity of 7,000,000 matches daily will be started at Reading, Penn.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union chartered six new locals during December.

The United Mine Workers have given up hope of organizing the miners of West Virginia, and the leaders have left the State.

The Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, of Chicago, numbering 3500, has withdrawn from the Building Trades Council.

Hartford (Conn.) Typographical Union is agitating for an eight-hour day for the hand compositors on the daily papers of the city.

The wages which prevailed during the past year will be paid to the employes of the Carnegie Company, at Pittsburg, Penn., this year.

Miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have dedicated a memorial fountain to the late John F. Wolf, an employer, at Irwin, Penn.

The strike of the snappers in the trust window glass factories at Muncie, Ind., has been settled. The men returned to work at the new wage scale.

The Federal Steel Company announced that it will erect a structural iron department of its works in Chicago, at a cost of $1,000,000, involving the employment of 2000 extra men.

The street car men's strike at Scranton, Penn., has been settled, the company granting the abolition of the swing shift, reducing the working day to ten hours and increasing the pay for men in the service of the company four years to nineteen cents an hour instead of the twenty cents demanded.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Canada in 1901.

Bret Harte will probably return to America some time this year, but only for a visit.

Bridges Smith, Mayor of Macon, Ga., made his first money peddling papers in the streets.

The Prince of Wales has decided to defer building his new racing yacht until next season.

Count von Blumenthal, Chief of Staff of the German Army, and the oldest Field Marshal in the service, is dead.

Sir Charles Warren, of Spion Kop notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the British forces in Canada.

Judge Deemer has declined to leave the Iowa Supreme Court bench to accept the Chancellorship of the Iowa State University.

The King of Saxony is one of the most approachable of European sovereigns. An audience with him may be had at almost any time.

Captain Dreyfus has been in Paris for the last few weeks, but he goes out very little and sees no one. He will probably stay there some time.

Jane, Lady Carew, who was present at the famous ball which was given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels, on the eve of Waterloo, is still living, although more than a hundred years old.

F. T. Bullen, the author of sea tales, ran away from home and went to sea as a cabin boy at thirteen, and remained at sea until Kipling saw a tale which he had written to amuse himself and advised him to go at once into literature.

"YELLOW PERIL" OF INSECTS.

Chameleon Spiders Kill Butterflies Saving Fortunes to Agriculturists.

No more marvellous chapter in the story of insect life has ever been written than that describing the experiments of the entomological department of the bureau of agriculture at Washington—in common language, the department of "bugology."

How to combat the ravages of scores of insects injurious to man or the plants he requires for ornament or food is the constant study of the bugologist or entomologist.

Take, for instance, the chinch bug, a small bug, only three twenty-fifths of an inch in lenght, yet he made a great stir in the world some years since. The amount of injury done by this insect in Illinios alone in the year 1864 was estimated at $73,000,000. But now we seldom hear of it.

The chinch bug went out of business after the bugologists got their microscopes on him, and learned that he was infested by a small parasite which was not only harmless, but was readily cultivated in such numbers as to destroy the host, as an infected animal or plant is called.

It is such a relief as one sees the metallic glitter of the wings of our friend, the dragon fly, "mosquito hawk" or "snake doctor," to know that he is avenging us in part for the sting and song of the mosquito.

But among all the forms recently experimented with none is of such absorbing interest as a certain chameleon spider, ever changing color. It is hoped that he can be multiplied to the point of destroying certain moths and butterflies whose ravages in the larval stage are the plagues of the gardener and the florist.

The new spider is unusual. It is likely though fully a third of an inch in length, that thousands of people who have lived in the country their whole lives have never seen a single one. For the color of this animal is the means of its securing its food it being a poor web spinner, and hence compelled to lie in wait for its prey.

Its entire body is a beautiful creamy golden yellow in color, the exact shade of the yellow petals of the "black-eyed daisy."

Sitting between the petals of the daisy this enemy incarnate of the butterfly kind will rarely be noticed, looking as it does like a petal curled up and motionless, absolutely the color of the flower in all except the tiny red claws at the end of its outstretched arms.

But presently a butterfly comes lazily flitting along and apparently alights upon the flower, and appears to remain resting. If the observer was unaware of the presence of this "yellow peril," he will have noticed nothing unusual. For the butterfly, often of large size, remains locked motionless in the embrace of those yellow arms, whose red claws have given the death stroke quicker than the eye can follow.

As these spiders are always hungry, and consume large numbers of butterflies of injurious species, it will at once be seen how increasing their number will be a practical method of getting rid of the latter, the spiders being absolutely harmless to plants of any kind.

The life of a spider is a tragedy from beginning to end, and no more so than during courtship, which is decidedly the grisliest lovemaking of which there is any record.

In many species the female is the larger and more powerful of the two, and frequently maims or even kills and eats her suitors.

In one case the female kept snapping at the legs of her suitor, occasionally snapping off one when the latter got too close. But he, ardent and forgiving lover, persisted until he had lost four of his eight legs, when he was at last accepted.—New York Journal.

Historic St. Marylebone.

The old parish church of St. Marylebone has celebrated the 500th anniversary of the laying of its foundation by Robert de Braybroke, bishop of London. The old church is the quaintest among London's many quaint ecclesiastical buildings. And it is further remarkable in being the smallest. Its associations, historical and literary, are also exceptional—many of the dukes of Portland lie buried within its walls, as does Baretti, a great friend of Dr. Johnson, while in the odd little adjoining churchyard repose the remains of Charles Wesley. Lord Byron was baptized in the church in March, 1788; Dickens makes it the scene of a similar ceremony in "Dombey and Son," while the tomb on which Hogarth represents his famous "Rake" gaming of a Sunday morning is still a conspicuous object in the churchyard.—London Chronicle.

The lion house which is to be built at the Dublin Zoological Gardens as a memorial to Lord Roberts will cost about $25,000 and will be the finest of its kind in the world.

Shetland has had a wonderful herring catch this season—320,400 crans, valued at over $1,500,000. This is a record for all Scotland.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Outlook Inspiring — A Far Look Into the Future—Marvelous Advances Predicted — Religion and Science in the Next Hundred Years.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage tells something of what he expects the next hundred years will achieve, and declares that the outlook is most inspiring; text, II Samuel xxiii, 4, "A morning without clouds."

"What do you expect of this new century?" is the question often asked of me, and many others have been plied with the same inquiry. In the realm of invention I expect something as startling as the telegraph and the telephone and the X-ray. In the realm of poetry I expect as great poets as Longfellow and Tennyson. In the realm of religion I expect more than one Pentecost like that of 1857, when 500,000 souls professed to have been converted. I expect that universal peace will reign, and that before the arrival of the two thousandth year gunpowder will be out of use except for glasting rocks or pyrotechnic entertainment. I expect that before this new century has expired the millennium will be fully inaugurated. The twentieth century will be as much an improvement on the nineteenth century as the nineteenth century was an improvement on the eighteenth. But the conventional length of sermonic discourse will allow us only time for one hopeful consideration, and that will be the redemption of the cities.

Pulpit and printing press for the most part in our day are busy discussing the condition of the cities at this time, but would it not be healthfully encouraging to all Christian workers and to all who are toiling to make the world better if we should this morning, for a little while, look forward to the time when our cities shall be revolutionized by the gospel of the Son of God, and all the darkness of sin and trouble and crime and suffering shall be gone from the sky, and it shall be "a morning without clouds?"

Every man has pride in the city of his nativity or residence if it be a city distinguished for any dignity or prowess. Caesar boasted of his native Rome, Virgil of Mantua, Lycurgus of Sparta, Demosthenes of Athens, Archimedes of Syracuse and Paul of Tarsus. I should have suspicion of base heartedness in a man who had no escepcial interest in the city of his birth or residence—no exhilaration at the evidence of its prosperity, or its artistic embellishments, or its scientific advancement.

I have noticed that a man never likes a city where he has not behaved well! People who have a free ride in the prison van never like the city that furnishes the vehicle. When I find Argos and Rhodes and Smyrna trying to prove themselves the birthplace of Homer, I conclude right away that Homer behaved well. He liked them, and they liked him. We must not war on laudable city pride or with the idea of building ourselves up at any time to try to pull others down. Boston must continue to point to its Faneuil Hall and to its superior educational advantages; Philadelphia must continue to point to its Independence Hall, and its mint and its Girard College; New York must continue to exult in its matchless harbor, and its vast population, and its institutions of mercy, and its ever widening commerce; Washington must continue to rejoice in the fact that it is the most beautiful city under the sun.

If I should find a man coming from any city, having no pride in that city, that city having been the place of his nativity or now being the place of his residence, I would feel like asking him right away: "What mean thing have you been doing there? What outrageous thing have you been guilty of that you do not like the place?"

Every city is influenced by the character of the men who founded it. Romulus impressed his life upon Rome. The pilgrim fathers will never relax their grasp from New England. William Penn left a legacy of fair dealing and integrity to Philadelphia, and you can now, any day, on the streets of that city, see his customs, his manners, his morals, his hat, his wife's bonnet and his meeting house. So the Hollanders, founding New York, left their impression on all the following generations. So this capital of the nation is a perpetual eulogy upon the Washington who founded it.

I thank God for the place of our residence, and, while there are a thousand things that ought to be corrected and many wrongs that ought to be overthrown, while I thank God for the past, I look forward this morning to a glorious future. I think we ought—and I take it for granted that you are interested in this great work of evangelizing the cities and saving the world—we ought to toil with the sunlight in our faces. We are not fighting in a miserable Bull Run of defeat. We are on the way to final victory. We are not following the rider on the black horse, leading us down to death and darkness and doom, but the rider on the white horse, with the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara. Hail, conqueror, hail!

I know there are sorrows and there are sins and there are sufferings all around about us, but as in some bitter cold winter day when we are thrashing our arms around us to keep our thumbs from freezing we think of the warm spring day that will after awhile come, or in the dark winter night we look up and see the northern lights, the windows of heaven illumined by some great victory, just so we look up from the night of suffering and sorrow and wretchedness in our cities, and we see a light streaming through from the other side, and we know we are on the way to morning—more than that, on the way to "a morning without clouds."

I want you to understand, all you who are toiling for Christ, that the castles of sin are all going to be captured. The victory for Christ in these great towns is going to be so complete that not a man on earth, or an angel in heaven, or a devil in hell will dispute it. How do I know? I know it just as certainly as God lives and that this is holy truth. The old Bible is full of it. The nation is to be saved; of course all the cities are to be saved. It makes a great difference with you and with me whether we are toiling on toward a defeat or toiling on toward a victory.

Now, in this municipal elevation of which I speak I have to remark there will be greater financial prosperity than our cities have ever seen. Some people seem to have a morbid idea of the millennium, and they think when the better time comes to our cities and the world people will give their time up to psalm singing and the relating of their religious experience, and as all social life will be purified there will be no hilarity, and as all business will be purified there will be no enterprise. There is no ground for such an absurd anticipation. In the time of which I speak, where now one fortune is made there will be a hundred fortunes made. We all know business prosperity depends upon confidence between man and man. Now, when that time comes of which I speak, and all double dealing, all dishonesty and all fraud are gone out of commercial circles, thorough confidence will be established, and there will be better business done and larger fortunes gathered and mightier successes achieved.

The great business disasters of this country have come from the work of godless speculators and infamous stock gamblers. The great foe to business is crime. When the right shall have hurled back the wrong, and shall have purified the commercial code, and shall have thundered down fraudulent establishments, and shall have put into the hands of honest men the keys of business, blessed time for the bargain makers. I am not talking an abstraction; I am not making a guess; I am telling you God's eternal truth.

In that day of which I speak taxes will be a mere nothing. Now our business men are taxed for everything; city taxes, county taxes, State taxes, United States taxes, stamp taxes, license taxes, manufacturing taxes—taxes, taxes, taxes! Our business men have to make a small fortune every year to pay their taxes. What fastens on our great industries this awful load? Crime, individual and official. We have to pay the board of the villains who are incarcerated in our prisons; we have to take care of the orphans of those who plunged into their graves through beastly indulgence; we have to support the municipal governments, which are expensive just in proportion as the criminal proclivities are vast and tremendous. Who supports the almshouses and police stations and all the machinery of municipal government? The taxpayers.

But in the glorious time of which I speak grievous taxation will all have ceased. There will be no need of supporting criminals; there will be no criminals. Virtue will have taken the place of vice. There will be no orphan asylums, for parents will be able to leave a competency to their children; there will be no voting of large sums of moneys for some municipal improvement, which moneys, before they get to the improvement, drop into the pockets of those who voted them; no oyer and terminer kept up at vast expense to the people, no impaneling of juries to try theft and arson and murder and slander and blackmail; better factories; grander architecture; finer equipage; larger fortunes; richer opulence. "A morning without clouds."

In that better time also coming to these cities the churches of Christ will be more numerous, and they will be larger, and they will be more devoted to the service of Jesus Christ, and they will accomplish greater influences for good. Now it is often the case that churches are envious of each other, and denominations collide with each other, and even ministers of Christ sometimes forget the bond of brotherhood. But in the time of which I speak, while there will be just as many differences of opinion as there are now, there will be no acerbity, no hypercriticism, no exclusiveness.

Three hundred and sixty bells rang in Moscow when one prince was married, but when Righteousness and Peace kiss each other in all the earth, ten thousand times ten thousand bells shall strike the jubilee. Poverty enriched. Hunger fed. Crime purified. Ignorance enlightened. All the cities saved. Is not this a cause worth working in?

God's love will yet bring back this ruined world to holiness and happiness. An infinite Father bends over it in sympathy. And to the orphan He will be a Father, and to the widow He will be a husband, and to the outcast He will be a home, and to the poorest wretch that today crawls out of the ditch of his abomination, crying for mercy, He will be an all pardoning Redeemer.

The rocks will turn gray with age, the forests will be unmoored in the hurricane, the sun will shut its fiery eyelid, the stars will drop like blasted figs, the sea will heave its last groan and lash itself in expiring agony, the continents will drop like anchors in the deep, the world will wrap itself in sheet of flame and leap on the funeral pyre of the judgment day, but God's love will never die. It shall kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowing sea after all other oceans have wept themselves away.

It will warm itself by the blaze of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpet peals and the air is filled with the crash of breaking sepulchers and the rush of the wings of the rising dead. Oh, commend that love to all the cities and the morning without clouds will come!

I know that sometimes it seems a hopeless task. You toil on in different spheres, sometimes with great discouragement. People have no faith and say: "It does not amount to anything. You might as well quit that." Why, when Moses stretched his hand over the Red Sea it did not seem to mean anything especially. People came out, I suppose, and said, "Aha!" Some of them found out what he wanted to do. He wanted the sea parted. It did not amount to anything, this stretching out of his hand over the sea! But after awhile the wind blew all night from the east, and the waters were gathered into a glittering palisade on either side, and the billows roared as God pulled back on their crystal bits. Wheel into line, O Israel! March, march! Pearls crashed under feet, flying spray gathers into rainbow arch of victory for the conquerors to march under, shout of hosts on the beach answering the shout of hosts amid sea, and when the last line of the Israelites reach the beach the cymbals clap, and the shields clang, and the waters rush over the pursuers, and the swift fingered winds on the white keys of the foam play the grand march of Israel delivered and the awful dirge of Egyptian overthrow.

So you and I go forth, and all the people of God go forth, and they stretch their hand over the sea, the boiling sea of crime and sin and wretchedness. "It doesn't amount to anything," people say. Doesn't it? God's winds of help will after awhile begin to blow. A path will be cleared for the army of Christian philanthropists. The path will be lined with the treasure of Christian beneficence, and we will be greeted to the other beach by the clapping of all heaven's cymbals, while those who pursued us and derided us and tried to destroy us will go down under the sea, and all that will be left of them will be cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a chariot or thrust out from the foam, the breathless nostril of a riderless charger.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 13.

Subject: The Triumphal Entry, Matt. xxi., 1-17—Golden Text: Matt. xxi., 9—Memory Verses, 9-11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "Drew nigh." This was Sunday, commonly called Palm Sunday. Jesus and His disciples left Bethany and journeyed toward Jerusalem. "Bethphage." The location of this town is not definitely known; it was between Bethany and Jerusalem. "Sent two disciples." Supposed to have been Peter and John. After they left Bethany Jesus sent three disciples on ahead.

2. "The village." Bethphage. "Ye shall find." Here we have a wonderful instance of Christ's prescience in very minute matters. Taking the different accounts together, Jesus says, 1. Ye shall find a colt with its mother. 2. Both would be tied. 3. They would find them as they entered the village. 4. At a place where two ways met. 5. No man had sat upon the colt. 6. The owners will question you. 7. When told that the Lord hath need of them they will let them go. "A colt with her." The otner accounts mention the colt only, and do not refer to its mother. Our Lord chose an animal on which never man had sat. "Loose them." The animals were tied; and so men's possessions are "tied" by pleasure, or greed, or gain, or habit, or the gordian knot of selfishness.

3. "Straightway he will send them." Our Lord did not beg, but borrowed the colt, therefore this should be understood as the promise of returning him. Mark 11: 3 (R. V.), makes this clear: And straightway He will send him back (or again, marg.) hither.

4. "Might be fulfilled." Was the chief motive of Jesus merely to fulfil a prophecy and did He turn out of the way for that purpose? Rather, let us see that this was the right thing to do at this time. It was necessary in order to fulfil His mission for Him to offer Himself, on this last opportunity, to the Jews as their Messiah.

5. "The daughter of Sion." The church. "Behold." Give attention and look with astonishment and wonder. "Thy King cometh." Jesus Christ is appointed King over the church (Psa. 2: 6), and is accepted by the church. He comes to thee, to rule in thee, to rule for thee; He is head over all things to the church. "Meek." When a king comes something great is expected, and great demonstrations are made. But in this case all is different. Christ appears in His meekness, not in His majesty. He is ready to suffer for Zion's sake. "And sitting upon—a colt." It would appear from Matthew that He sat upon both the colt and its mother, but the other accounts make it plain that He sat on the colt. He comes "lowly" (Zech. 9: 9); "it was the triumph of humility over pride and worldly grandeur, of poverty over affluence, and of meekness and gentleness over rage and malice."

6. "Did as Jesus commanded." What a blessing it would be if every one did as Jesus commanded them, without stopping to question or suggest a different course.

7. "Their clothes." They spread their loose outer garments on the colt and sat Jesus thereon, thus acknowledging Him to be their King.

8. "A very great multitude." Vast crowds were present at the Passover. In the time of Nero a census was taken and it was ascertained that there were 2,700,000 Jews present at this feast. There were many from Galilee who knew Jesus personally, and great numbers had been attracted to Bethany, excited by the recent resurrection of Lazarus. "Garments in the way." An Oriental mark of honor at the reception of kings on their entrance into cities. "Branches from the trees." This was a demonstration of their joy. "Carrying palm and other branches was emblematical of success and victory."

9. "Hosanna." Hosanna is a rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words, "Save, we pray." Psa. 118: 25. It is like a shout of, "Salvation! Salvation!" It is used as an expression of praise like "Hallelujah." The disciples rejoiced and praised God with a loud voice (Luke 19: 37, 38), and the Pharisees with unconcealed disgust asked Him to rebuke them. But Jesus replied, "If these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." Jesus here grants His people a license to rejoice and shout His praises. "The son of David." A common expression for the Messiah. "In the highest." In the highest degree, in the highest strains, in the highest heavens.

10. "Was moved." "Was stirred." (R. V.) The word in the original is forcible, "convulsed" or "stirred" as by an earthquake, or by a violent wind. "Who is this?" Well may we, as well as they, ask this question.

11. "This is Jesus." And thus He is the Saviour, the Deliverer. Matt. 1: 21. "The prophet of Nazareth." That prophet referred to by Moses. Deut. 18: 18. And we might add, He is the Christ, the Son of God, the living Word.

12. "Into the temple." This was the next day, Monday. Mark 11: 11-15. Jesus and His disciples went back to Bethany on Sunday night. This was the second cleansing of the temple; one of His first public acts, three years before this, was to purge His Father's house. John 2: 13-17. The court of the Gentiles which embraced several acres, had been turned into a market for the sale of the beasts and doves that the foreign Jews desired to offer in sacrifice. "Cast out." In the first instance He used a "scourge of small cords," now His word is sufficient. "Money-changers." Pilgrims brought with them the coinage of their own country—Syrian, Egyptian, Greek, as the case might be—and their money either was not current in Palestine, or, as being stamped with the symbols of heathen worship, could not be received into the treasury of the temple.

13. "It is written." In Isaiah 56: 7. "A den of thieves." The business was right enough in itself, but they had perverted the use of the Lord's house, and evidently were robbing the people by charging extortionate prices.

14. "He healed them." In the presence of all the people He performed most wonderful cures. He now shows the proper use of the temple.

15. "Were sore displeased." The leaders saw that they were unable to check His growing popularity. Even the children had taken up the strain and were singing His praises; the world had gone after Him. John 12: 19.

16. "Hearest Thou what these say?" They were anxious to have Christ rebuke them, but, instead, Jesus quotes from Psa. 8: 2 to show that even this was in harmony with the Scriptures.

17. "To Bethany." They again return to Bethany to lodge.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

State's Forests in Pike County.

The State of Pennsylvania does not intend that all her forest region in Pike County shall be given over to clubs and park associations. For some time the State has purchased unseated lands at the annual tax sales until it now owns 23,961 acres and seventy perches of land in the county. The expectation is to secure at least 40,000 acres and when the whole amount is purchased a forest preserve will be established. Twenty-one tracts have been recently purchased by the State, located in the townships of Porter and Blooming Grove. These two townships afford the best hunting and fishing of any section in the county.

Lodge Treasurer Sent to Jail.

At Lebanon the trustees of Lebanon Valley Castle, No. 6, Knights of the Mystic Chain, brought suit against their financial secretary, John H. Scheetz, charging him with embezzling $470.09 from the organization during the last two years. Recently Scheetz was arrested on the charge of having embezzled $427 from Lebanon Valley Home Communion, No. 23, of which society he had been treasurer for many years. At that time friends secured bail for him, but when the second charge was brought his friends forsook him, and he now occupies a cell in the county prison.

Married Hero She Nursed.

Arthur J. Evans and Miss Elizabeth Oakes, who were married at Hazleton a few days ago, became acquainted at the Miners' Hospital. There Evans, a returned Philippine soldier, underwent an operation for injuries sustained by a fall down a hatchway on a transport on its way home from Manila. Miss Oakes, who was a nurse at the institution, watched over Evans continually, a devotion which ripened into love. Soon after the patient's recovery the couple announced their engagement.

Saw Log on a Wagon Wrecks a Train.

A train on the Erie Railroad was descending the steep Canfield Hill, near Sharon, when a farmer attempted to cross in front of it with a huge saw log on the wagon. The train crashed into the log and it derailed the engine and six cars, which plunged down a steep embankment. Charles Frack, the engineer, was instantly killed, and William Kliem, fireman, was fatally injured. Garfield Powers, a brakeman, was seriously injured. The farmer, seated on the log, escaped by jumping.

Mute Pastor Marries Mutes.

Miss Emma Kohler and John Zimmerman, both mutes, of Mahantongo Valley, were united in marriage by Rev. M. Koehler, a mute clergyman of Philadelphia, who went to Ashland purposely to officiate. The bride and groom are graduates of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Mt. Airy. Among the guests were fifteen mutes from Mt. Carmel, Shomokin and Sunbury, and several schoolmates of the bride and groom at the Mt. Airy Institute.

Luzerne County Marriages Decreasing.

The statistics of marriage licenses issued in Luzerne County during the year 1900, and the number of absolute divorces granted show that marriages are decreasing and that divorce is on the increase in Luzerne County. There were 2023 marriage licenses issued during 1900. For the same period sixty-six absolute divorces were decreed by the court. This shows one divorce for every thirty marriages.

Big Defalcation Settled.

The Blair County Commissioners and the bondsmen of Tax Collector James H. McCullough, of Altoona, who defaulted for $50,000, agreed upon $25,000 cash, $5500 of McCullough's property and bonds for $9500 as a basis of settlement. The settlement was approved by Judge Bell.

Skin Grafting Saves Child's Life.

The life of Charles Washer, a four-year-old child, of Matamoras, was saved by grafting thirty pieces of skin on the back to cover a wound from burns. The skin was cut from the arms of two neighbors.

Prison Inspectors Want Pay.

The Board of Prison Inspectors will endeavor to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature at its present session which will give each a salary of $15 a month and expenses.

All Through the State.

Bucks County farmers are filling their ice houses.

The assessed valuation of Oxford real estate amounts to $889,578.

Mrs. Francis Pepper, believed to be 100 years old, died at Locust Gap.

J. A. Dinehart has been appointed a fourth-class postmaster at Duboistown.

Schuylkill County Commissioners will redeem $25,000 of four per cent. bonds.

Crawling into a tub of water a little child of John Boger, of near Alburtis, was drowned.

Berks County's new registration gives a total of 42,052 votes, an increase of 2400 over 1898.

During 1900 1231 marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court at Lancaster.

Twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Atkinson, Norristown, and one had a fully developed tooth.

Park Brame, of Lancaster, nine years old, was drowned in the Pequea Creek, by falling through the ice.

Mrs. Annie Roberts has been elected President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pottstown.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra....$	—	@$	25
Firsts	23	@	24
Thirds to seconds.....	19	@	22
State dairy tubs, extra....	—	@	23
Imitation creamery	15	@	19
Factory, finest	14	@	14½
Low grades	11½	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	11¼	@	11½
Small	11¾	@	12
Part skims,good to prime	6½	@	7¼
Full skims.....	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	29	@	31
State and Penn.....	29	@	31
Western—Choice	25	@	26

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 60
Medium	—	@	2 25
Pea, choice.....	—	@	2 27½
Red kidney, choice.....	2 42½	@	2 45
White kidney, choice....	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye	—	@	2 60
Lima, Cal.....	3 80	@	3 85
Green peas, bags.....	1 22½	@	1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Baldwin, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl.....	1 75	@	3 25
Grapes, Catawba, per bask	8	@	11
Cranberries, per bbl.....	7 50	@	10 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	9½
Chickens, per lb.....	—	@	8
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	70
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	16	@	18
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb.	8½	@	9
Chickens, West., per lb....	7	@	9½
Ducks, East., per lb.....	11	@	12½
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	7	@	11
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1900, choice, per lb.	19	@	20
1900, common to fair....	14	@	16
Pacific coast—1900, choice.	18	@	19
1899, common to choice..	8	@	14
Old odds.....	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	85	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb..	80	@	82½
Straw, long rye.....	80	@	87½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl....	1 50	@	2 00
State, per bbl.....	1 62	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl.....	1 75	@	3 00
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag	1 50	@	2 25
Eastern, red, per bbl....	2 00	@	2 50
Eastern, white, per bbl..	2 50	@	5 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100....	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	60	@	80
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, per crate....	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, per box.....	1 50	@	2 50
Peppers, per carrier.....	1 25	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag.....	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, per basket.....	1 00	@	3 00
Beets, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Spinach, per bbl.....	50	@	90
Brussels sprouts, per qt...	4	@	8
Green peas, per basket....	1 50	@	2 25
Kale, per bbl.....	40	@	50
Carrots, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents.. ..	3 70	@	3 95
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	87½
No. 2 red.....	—	@	83¼
Corn—No. 2.....	45½	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 white.....	32	@	32¼
Track mixed	27½	@	29
Rye—Western...	56	@	56½
State	52	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	6.80c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	8½
Calves, city dressed.....	8½	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 50	@	2 85
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 75	@	5 90
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb....	5 25	@	5 60
Country dressed	5	@	7¾

TOBACCO.

The price of domestic cigar leaf is well maintained, but business is quiet. Sumatra tobacco is also quiet. Western leaf is inactive, but values are firm. Havana tobacco continues active and good grades are selling well at full prices.

FAILURES IN THE YEAR 1900.

Three Were 10,833 in Number, With Liabilities Aggregating $174,113,236.

New York City.—Failures during 1900, according to reports to R. G. Dun & Co., were 10,833 in number, and $174,113,236 in amount of liabilities, against 9393 failures in 1899 with $123,132,679 liabilities. Of this aggregate fifty were banks and financial concerns, with $35,617,563 liabilities, so that strictly commercial failures numbered 10,744, and were $138,495,673 in amount. As there were only 9337 commercial failures in 1899, and the indebtedness amounted to $90,879,889, comparison with the preceding year is extremely unfavorable.

It would be a mistake, however, to consider the increase in failures in 1900 as evidence that the year was one of unusual disaster in business, or that the new century was beginning with unsound conditions.

On the contrary, these figures appear most encouraging when viewed in the light of history. It must be remembered that 1899 was phenominally free from failures, partially because of general prosperity, but more on account of an upward movement of prices that brought big profits during the ascent.

But, while 1899 made a wonderful showing, the excessive inflation of prices culminated early in 1900, and there followed the misfortunes attending an inevitable reaction and restoration of normal conditions.

Toward the latter part of 1900 failures decreased materially, and conditions prevailing at the close were most satisfactory.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. N. B. Smith is conducting a protracted meeting at Newberg.

Mrs. Margaret McClain is spending the winter with friends in Saxton.

Dr. Heaton and George Sleeman, of Saltillo, were recent visitors to Cassville.

Mr. Abram Pheasant and wife visited their many friends in Cassville last week.

Mrs. Maggie Hamilton and daughter, Belle, of Huntingdon, have been guests of A. J. Henderson.

A number of our little people are suffering with mumps and we suppose each child will receive a visit from the unwelcome visitor.

Our school is being conducted in a manner that gives universal satisfaction. Prof. McClain has placed on the bare unat.ractive walls pictures, engravings and mottoes, making the pupils feel that he cares for their welfare, consequently there is but little dirt and waste paper to remove. The very best is none too good for our boys and girls.

TROUGH CREEK.

Denny Swope spent Christmas at his parental home.

W. T. Chilcott, wife and son, of Kansas, visited friends in our valley last week.

Our roads certainly were never in better condition for hauling, and the hauling is still increasing.

Mrs. Martin Bumgardner is visiting her brother, George W. Swope, at Ramey, Clearfield county.

Nelle Wright, who is taking a course in pharmacy in the city of Brotherly Love, spent Christmas at home.

Daniel Mansberger, Curtis Greenland and Ira Pheasant spent the holiday week visiting in Altoona and other points.

The writer and his better half visited Mrs. Foust, of Henderson township, Sunday and Monday. We found the old lady quite well and cheertul.

The death of William Stevens, of Shirleysburg, removes from this life the last one of the six persons who in 1845 did the stone work of the house that stands on the opposite side of the road from the brick house occupied by J. C. Wright. David Clarkson, Esq, was the boss carpenter, Philip D. Stevens and Isaac Baker were serving as apprentices under Mr. Clarkson. Messrs. Clarkson and Stevens are dead. Mr. Baker married Miss Bell, sister of our lamented friend, R. Milton Speer, and moved to Dwight, Illinois, many years ago, but so far as the writer knows is still living. The writer remembers hearing Mr. Baker say one evening about sundown that That makes five doors for me today and I believe I'll quit. Those were batten doors, the material being ripped by hand out of inch boards and planed and matched by hand. No machinery then for working lumber as we have nowadays.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Write it 1901.

Hail, New Year, thy face is fair and unlined with grief or care.

Mrs. Adam Curfman, of Trough Creek, was visible on our streets on Friday last.

Mr. Editor, accept my thanks for the calendar, which arrived in due time. It is a gem and admired by all.

Skating for pastime and pleasure seems to be the order of the day for our young boys and girls at this time.

George Brindle and wife, of Spruce Creek, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Keith, over last Sabbath.

The protracted meeting in progress at Fairview is still interesting. Five persons have accepted Christ as their Savior.

We are sorry to note the fact that Mrs. Samuel Rupert, of near Meadow Green, is lying critically ill at her home at this writing.

Mrs. William Stake is suffering with an attack of genuine mumps. She is sixty some years of age and wishes they had called on her in her younger days.

Mrs. George Brumbaugh was called to Saxton last week on account of the serious illness of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Joe Grove, who is suffering with typhoid fever.

We learn that the price of coal at the Rocky Ridge banks has gone up. We are sorry for this as many poor families could ill afford to buy it as it was even if it was a comfort and necessity.

Last Sabbath, while the mother of a couple of boys in this neighborhood was at church, the boys skated until cold and tired and then went to the school house, broke in, made a fire, rummaged the desks and had things their own way for a while. Parents should take their children with them to church.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 13—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Youthful consecration.—Eccl. xii, 1.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." These words were written by one who had failed to do what these words demand. He had spent his life in foolishness and selfishness, and with bitter remorse and regret he had learned in old age that he had made a mistake, and he tried to warn others against this mistake. He spoke from a bitter experience, and we should therefore hear his voice.

The wise man in these words calls upon us to remember God, to remember that there is a God and that He is our God, and to do this in the days of our youth. If we do not, evil days will come upon us, sickness, affliction and maybe death, and we may not have the opportunity; if we do not, years will draw nigh in which we have no pleasure, no desire either for the world or for God, and we will be incapable of remembering God and consecrating our lives to Him. Youth, therefore, is the proper time for remembering God and consecrating our lives to Him.

1. Youth is the easiest time for consecrating the life to God. This is the experience and testimony of all men. In the days of our youth the heart is easily touched, faith is easily aroused and service more gladly and willingly rendered. As we grow older all these things become harder. The heart is hardened, we become skeptical and distrustful, and our lives are often so engrossed with the things of time and sense that we feel that we have no time to remember or to serve God. There are many men and women in the world today who are anxious to serve God, but delay in the matter has made it a hard thing for them to do. They wish now that they had consecrated their lives to God in their youth. Let us profit by their experiences.

2. Youth is the right time to consecrate the life to God. What justice is there in spending the best and most years of our lives in the service of self and the world and then at the last moment, when they are worthless and useless, to bring them and offer them to God? Yet many have this idea of consecration. They want to be saved, but they want to serve themselves first. It is a dangerous principle to live upon and a most ungrateful and unjust one. Would you smoke a cigar and offer the ashes to a friend? No man would. Why, then, will we burn our lives into ashes and smoke and come and offer these to God? Will we treat God worse than a human friend? If we do, we will find that God is not to be mocked. God wants the best or nothing, the best love of our hearts and the best service of our lives. We cannot give Him these if we put off doing it until we are old.

3. Youth is the safest time to consecrate the life to God. Youth is the only safe time in which to consecrate the life to God. Who has any guarantee that he will live to be old? Who has any mortgage on the future? Who can say, "I will serve myself today and God tomorrow?" How do you know that you will have a tomorrow in your life? Good intentions for the future will not serve God or save the soul. The way to hell and not the way to heaven is paved with them. God demands present remembrance and present service. "Remember now thy Creator." not "Remember thy Creator tomorrow," but "now." It is the only time to do it. "Begin in the beginning of thy days to remember Him from whom thou hadst thy being and keep on according to that good beginning. Call Him to mind when thou art young and keep Him in mind throughout all the days of thy life and never forget Him. Guard thus against the temptations of youth and thus improve the advantages of it."

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a biographical meeting, studying the lives of men who have early consecrated themselves to God, such as Joseph, Samuel, Timothy, Martin Luther, Richard Baxter, etc.

BIBLE READINGS.

I Sam. iii, 1-10; I Kings iii, 5-14; Ps. lxiii, 1-3; Prov. viii, 17; xxii, 6; Isa. lv, 6, 7; Lam. iii, 27; Math. vi, 33; Luke xviii, 15-17; II Tim. iii, 14-17.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 6, 1901, and absolutely February 12, 1901.

1 GRAZIER. Second and final account of J. B. Henderson and McClellan Geist, executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Grazier, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

2 MYTON. Account of John W. Myton and Edgar S. Myton, administrators and trustees to sell the real estate of Andrew Myton, late of West township, deceased.

3 MONTAGUE. First and final account of Margaret Alice Appleby, executrix of the last will and testament of Anna E. Montague, late of Dublin township, deceased.

4 HIXON. First account of D. M. Summers, administrator of the estate of J. W. Hixon, late of Lincoln township, deceased.

5 HORTON. First and final account of H. D. Taylor and Amos Evans, administrators of Nathan G. Horton, late of Cassville, deceased, with distribution annexed

6 MORNINGSTAR. First and final account of William Morningstar, administrator of Susannah Morningstar, late of Lincoln township, deceased.

7 McILROY. First and final account of H. H. McIlroy, executor of Delilah McIlroy, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution account attached.

8 McILROY. First and final account of H. H. McIlroy, executor of Jackson McIlroy, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution account attached.

9 COULTER. First and final account of James A. Yeater, administrator of the astate of James Coulter, late of Tell township, deceased, with distribution attached.

10 WASSON. Second account of D. M. Miller, administrator of the estate of Dr. J. S. Wasson, late of Spruce Creek, deceased.

11 BROWN. The final account of J. G. Spangler, administrator of Elizabeth Brown, late of Union township, deceased.

12 McMATH. First and final account of W. L. McMath, C. O. McMath and S. E. McMath, executors of W. S. McMath, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

13 COCHRAN. First and final account of John G. Simpson, administrator of the estate of John Cochran, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 4. 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

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The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98 tf

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.
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UNION NATIONAL BANK
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No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam

WANTED.—A competent girl to do general house work. Liberal wages. Answer at once to W. B. McCarthy, Huntingdon, Pa. 1-9-2t

CAUTION.—I purchased on November 30, 1900, the personal property and household effects of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey, of Union township, and have left the same in their charge. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or in any way interfere with said property.

Dec. 18, 1900. W. H. SPANGLER, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Benjamin Quearry, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Quearry, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 10, 1900. 6t A. W. SWOPE, Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 6, 1901. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 8, 1901.

1 COLLER. Inventory of the personal property of Charles E. Coller, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Julia B. Coller.

2 QUARRY. Inventory of the personal property of Benjamin Quarry, late of Union township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Eleanor Quarry.

3 RUMBERGER. Inventory and supplemental appraisement of the real estate of Joseph Rumberger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Rumberger.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 4, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, administrator of Benjamin Querry, late of the township of Union, county of Huntingdon and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, will expose at public sale at the late residence of Benjamin Querry, deceased, about four miles south of Mapleton, on

Thursday. January 17th, 1901,

at 1 p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon and state of Penna., bounded on the east by land of Elizabeth Brenaman, on the south by land of Amos L. Smith, on the west by land of James Querry and on the north by lands of George Querry, James Querry and Jesse Apgar, containing about 70 acres more or less, about 50 acres of which is cleared and balance in timber, having thereon

TWO FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

frame Bank Barn and outbuildings, a good orchard of different kinds of choice fruits, good spring water piped to house and barn. On the above tract of land a dwelling house and one acre and thirty-seven perches owned by Amon L. Querry will be reserved; reserving also a water right from Englishman's Run, sold to T. W. Smith to operate a grist mill.

Also all those two adjoining tracts of mountain land on Jack's mountain, situate principally in said township of Union, the southern portion of same extending into Cass township, containing about 586 acres more or less, bounded on the south by land of Henry Taylor, on the east by lands of Jacob Hommon and others, on the north by land of A. W. Swope and on the west by land of James D. Querry and land of Elizabeth Brenaman and land of Amos L. Smith and by land of K. W. Mierley, reserving on this 586 acre tract of land the stone lying, or being in and upon said tract and right of water thereon, with full and free right of taking out said stone which has formerly been sold to The Harbison & Walker Co. by said Benjamin Querry in his lifetime.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, 23⅓ per cent. on confirmation of sale by the court and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the judgment or mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.

A. W. SWOPE, Administrator,
December 14, 1900. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

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Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
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E. H. WELKER, Proprietor
JUNIATA HOUSE.
Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Rates reasonable.
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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
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Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

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Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

If
YOU HAVE NOT
been to A. B. GILLAM'S store lately, you have not
SEEN THE IMPROVEMENTS
THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need totell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.
We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.
Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.
Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 9, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 26, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	7.45	7.45	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.40	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.W	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Rockville 10.36, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

" r " stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

" l " stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.50	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 625, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 12 10	12.10	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2 35	6.40
Wahg't'n 1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	7.44
Phila.....11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York 2.13	3.03	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,10 p. m., Washington 8.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

" f " stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.30 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Will Battle for Reform.

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—The stalwart Republicans of Pennsylvania, having succeeded in organizing both branches of the general assembly, now propose to carry into effect the several reforms to which the party organization stands committed. The so-called insurgents, whose whole stock in trade has been what they could make out of their cry of "reform," are absolutely helpless and must follow the lead of the regular Republicans, upon whom the voters of Pennsylvania have placed the responsibility of the conduct of the general assembly.

The election of Dr. William P. Snyder, stalwart Republican candidate for president pro tem. of the state senate, was the first victory for the regulars. His election followed his nomination by the Republican caucus and not a single insurgent senator had the temerity to vote against him. In turning down the Democratic candidate, Flinn, Martin and the other ring leaders of the fusion movement showed their cowardice. While they declined to vote for a Democrat, they wished the Democrats of the house to support an insurgent Republican candidate for speaker, Koontz, of Somerset.

MARSHALL ELECTED SPEAKER.

The regulars, after capturing the senate, directed their attention to the organization of the house. This was a very hard problem to tackle on account of the fusion deal made between the Guffey Democrats and the Flinn-Martin insurgents. The regular Republican caucus showed that owing to the absence of several of their number the stalwarts lacked a few votes of a majority. A number who had pledged themselves to vote with the regular Republicans had betrayed their trust and joined the insurgent alliance. When, however, the vote in the house was taken the candidate of the regulars, Marshall, of Allegheny, was elected speaker by a vote of 100 to 99.

The insurgents were wild with rage over the fact that five Democrats voted with the regular Republicans and one declined to vote for either candidate, but they apparently want people to overlook the fact that of the 99 votes for Koontz for speaker 43 were Democratic votes.

The stalwart Republicans propose to go right ahead with the program they have mapped out.

TO BATTLE FOR REFORM.

In the caucus of Republican members of the house for the selection of a candidate for speaker Former State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper, a member of the house from Delaware county, offered a resolution, which read:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the house of representatives in regular caucus assembled, in advance of other action, pledge every honest effort to the end that this session of the legislature shall pass just and complete apportionment bills, measures for the simplification of the ballot and reform of our election and primary election laws, the most adequate appropriation in aid of the common school system and in covering any past deficiency therein, from revenues now sufficiently increased to make this wholly practicable, liberal support to the public charities and to do all these things with such promptness that the session may be kept within the limits of proper economy as to public expenditures, so far as the general assembly is itself concerned.

These resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the policy therein outlined will no doubt be rigidly adhered to by the Republican members.

TO ENFORCE PARTY REGULARITY.

The attitude of the members of the party organization toward those members of the legislature elected by Republican votes who bolted their party caucus was made manifest at meetings of the Republican state committee and of chairmen of the Republican county committees held here last week.

Chairman Billman, of the Berks county committee, at the meeting of the county chairmen offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted. The resolution read:

Resolved, That as the executive committee of the Republican organization in the counties and cities of the commonwealth we realize the necessity for the continued unity of the party, which unity can only be promoted by the cordial acceptance of the wishes of the majority of the party. Those wishes were clearly expressed at the recent greatest of all our elections in the nomination of senators and representatives to reflect the will of their respective localities, and where there is doubt, then the wishes of the party as a whole within the state. No other course can preserve the party intact, and any flagrant violation will cripple it beyond a speedy power to heal, save as it can again recover through a recognition of the principle of majority rule. There is no other enduring law, and none so much in harmony with the best interests of the people in every public relation.

The action on the above was practically unanimous, out of the entire representation only one chairman objecting, the exception being Chairman W. F. Reeder, of Centre county, the personal representative of ex-Governor Hastings. There were a great number of speeches favorable to the resolution.

At a meeting of the Republican state committee Chairman Frank Reeder said the time had come when the representatives of the party must speak upon matters which have threatened the integrity and solidity of the party. The state committee, closely in touch with the people of the respective counties, was in a position to voice the prevailing sentiment, and he considered it a duty to do so. The authority of the party caucus and of majority rule had been questioned, and the people must decide.

In a burst of eloquence the state chairman epitomized the obligations of party fealty, concluding with the declaration that the Republican who did not respect the will of the majority must relapse into a condition of political savagery. He emphasized the hypocrisy of the insurgent pretense which approved a caucus of Democrats and a caucus between insurgents and Democrats, but which characterized as a crime a caucus of the majority.

Mr. Cochran, of Armstrong, then presented a resolution requesting members and senators to abide by caucus decisions.

Mr. Cochran's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican state committee, disclaiming any right to instruct senators and representatives touching their duties and disavowing the intention of advocating the candidacy of any individual, feels that it can properly request all to support and stand by the safest principle known to political or government action, the right of the majority to rule. The Republicans of the state by a large majority evidenced their indorsement of the organization, and fully expect the senators and representatives chosen by the party vote to confirm the policy of their own election in the choice of United States senator. In the absence of a rule and principle synonymous with American liberty there could have been no opportunity to carry out or to betray the will of the people, and since the only method known to our practice or laws to ascertain the wishes of the majority is through the caucus or convention, we ask all professing to be Republicans and to represent Republicans to enter the caucuses of their respective branches of the legislature for the selection of executive officers and the joint caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator.

This resolution was unanimously adopted after speeches by a number of the members of the committee. Chairman Reeder appointed the following committee to amend the party rules: H. W. Bardwell of Wyoming, David H. Lane of Philadelphia, H. D. Saylor of Montgomery, Frank M. Fuller of Fayette and O. D. Blakely of Venango.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 13, "Youthful Consecration."

Text. Eccl. x. 1.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." One who has been under Christian influences all through childhood, youth and into adult years and has become a true Christian in soul and life can easily recall the differences which the growth of years has brought. The thoughts and capacities of childhood are far different from those of after years, and youth is like neither childhood nor mature age.

But the peculiar value of youth is its power for fixing ideals. This is the time of conversion. The reasons for this are deep seated in the nature. There are psychological reasons for it. It is the rational process of unfolding the moral and spiritual powers. The physical frame has been nourished and developed until adolescence is attained. The mental powers have come into exercise and grown until judgment and will are maturing into self reliance and self assertion. The child must soon be left to walk alone. The moral and spiritual faculties have been awaiting birth into conscious self direction. Obedience and reverence have been taught, some force of habit has been acquired; all this is largely imitation and repetition and memory work. Shall there be personality and individual spiritual birth? is the pressing question now. Shall this soul know God? Shall personal conscious acceptance of Jesus Christ bring salvation to this nature and the Holy Spirit dwell in the heart and direct the future life?

The gravest mistake which can be made is to suppose that the youths from 12 to 20 are too immature to understand these things and too unstable to commit themselves decidedly. The fact is that the great majority of those who are Christians made their choice before they were 20 years of age. The vast majority of the ungodly, vicious and criminal had their turning point also in the years just before they reached their majority. The Bible leads us to expect this. Careful, scientific study of human nature demonstrates the naturalness of the case. Common experience testifies to the invariable nature of the rule that the life choices in religion are mostly made in youth. We decide while still boys and girls whether we will serve or reject Christ.

What of it? Much, every way. It means that the church must recognize this fact more clearly and take all possible precaution that the youth in our families be committed to Christ, or at least that all rightful means be used to present the claims of Jesus to our young people and persuade them to serve Him. Again, it means that more care must be taken to develop the religious life of the young people in lines of personal devotion, private and public, culture them in works of mercy and helpfulness to others, train them in habits of frugality and benevolence in money matters and direct their activities in social intercourse. Remember Christ in youth.

WM. REED & SONS

A Great January Clearance Sale

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, January 17th, 18th and 19th.

This January will be marked by one of the greatest sales in the history of this store. The continued warm weather of the fall leaves too many winter goods here, so a big cut in prices must move them.

Every department will contribute its share of goods to this remarkable sale, and the reduced prices will surprise you.

All Wool Dress Goods reduced from $1.25 to 75 cents
All " " " reduced from $1.00 to 50 cents
Fine Wool Dress Goods reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents
Fine " " " " 25 cents to 15 cents
Splendid Warm Underwear reduced from 28 cents, 30 cents and 35 cents to 20 cents
Splendid Warm Underwear reduced from 20, 25 and 28c to 15 cents
Sptendid " Underwear " from 15c and 20 cts to 10 cents

Also some heavy reductions in hosiery, gloves, etc.

A lot of Ladies' splendid Mackintosees reduced from $5.00 and $6.00 to $2.50
A big lot of Men's heavy wool fleeced Underwear reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents
A big lot of Men's heavy fleeced Underwear reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents
1000 yards heavy, yard wide, brown muslin, worth 6c., at 5 cents

Also great quantities of calicoes, table linens, towelings, towels, laces, embroideries, corsets, etc.

Our reduction sales are well known as money savers, and you will find everything just as advertised. This will be one of the best sales, so do not miss it.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,
Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality
Lost Vigor
and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion.

A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c.** per box, **6** boxes for **$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

NERVITA TABLETS

EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL)

Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail in plain package, $1.00** a box, **6** for **$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY
Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

PHILIP D. ARMOUR DEAD

Chicago's Millionaire Passes Away After a Two Years' Illness.

LEAVES FORTUNE OF $40,000,000

He Had Sought Health at Home and Abroad—Caught Cold in a Frolic With His Two Grandchildren—Sank Peacefully Into the Long Sleep—The Story of His Career—His Philanthropy.

Chicago. — Philip D. Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died suddenly of heart trouble at his residence, 2115 Prairie avenue. Only the immediate members of the family and his physicians were at the bedside when death occurred. The end came after two years' illness, in the course of which Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in California, and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken, never to be regained.

The immediate cause of the illness which ended in his death was a bad cold which Mr. Armour caught at the time of the first snow flurry in November. At that time Mr. Armour took his two grandsons, the children of the late Philip D. Armour, Jr., for a ride on a hand sled on the sidewalk in front of the Armour residence. The children enjoyed the sport, but Mr. Armour got his feet wet, and a cold resulted which confined him to his bed for some time.

Mr. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on May 16, 1832. As a boy he divided his time between working on the farm and going to the academy. But before he was out of school he gave up farm chores and was in business for himself. He bought cattle from the neighboring farmers, butchered and dressed them himself, and then hawked the meat about in a wagon through Oneida and Madison Counties.

That was the beginning of Mr. Armour's business career, the first interruption of which was the result of a boy and girl love affair. Armour and the girl played hookey from school one afternoon and went buggy riding. The boy was expelled next day. That marked what is always called the "turning point" in a man's career. Armour went to California. He hunted for gold in California until 1856, but his dirt never panned out very well. It yielded enough, however, to enable him to make a start in something else, so he came East again as far as Milwaukee, where he went into the warehouse and grain business.

Then Armour tried pork packing, which did pan out well. He soon had a fortune of $500,000, and formed the firm of Armour, Plankinton & Co., with headquarters at Milwaukee and branches in half a dozen other towns. In 1874 the headquarters was moved to Chicago. Before that his brother, H. O. Armour, had established a grain commission and pork packing business in Chicago, and the two enterprises were afterward combined.

It was not the mere killing of animals and selling the product that made the foundation of the Armour millions. P. D. Armour made his first great speculative stroke just before the close of the Civil War, when pork was quoted at $40. He was confident that with the end of the war the prices of all food stuffs would come down. So he sold pork and fought the bulls for three months successfully. He made about $1,000,000 on that deal.

In 1879 and 1880 he was a bull when the bears were short about 600,000 barrels of pork. He cornered the market, and his profits were estimated all the way from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. The next year with his brother he went into a gigantic deal in wheat and as bulls made about $1,000,000, but didn't let go soon enough, and lost it all.

For the last five years his fortune has been estimated at $40,000,000.

Mr. Armour was married in October, 1862, to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, the only daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Cincinnati. They had two sons, J. Ogden Armour, who was married on May 12, 1891, to Miss Lolita Hughes Sheldon, of Suffield, Conn., and Philip D. Armour, Jr., who married on November 6, 1889, Miss May Elizabeth Lester, of Chicago. The younger Philip died last winter. He left two boys.

Mr. Armour did much in the way of charity and philanthropy. His pet enterprises of that kind were the Armour Mission and the Armour Institute, a school of technology in Chicago. They represent an investment amounting to $2,500,000, and Mr. Armour frequently said that he had never made a better investment.

Smallpox Prevalent in Missouri.

At a meeting of the Board of Health at Kansas City, Mo., Dr. J. C. James, resident member of the State Board of Health, said there were cases of smallpox in more than one hundred counties of Missouri, and that the most vigorous quarantine measures had failed to stop the spread of the disease.

Seven Miners Killed by Gendarmes.

Seven miners were killed and forty wounded in an affray at Altgebirg, Hungary, between riotous miners and gendarmes.

MILLIONS IN DIVIDENDS

About $175,000,000 Was Distributed at the Beginning of the Year.

THE LARGEST SUM EVER KNOWN

Counting Out Savings Bank Depositors, It is Estimated That the Greatest Part Went Into the Hands of a Few—A Memorable Day in the History of the Country—Records of Past Years.

New York City.—Wednesday, January 2, 1901, will be memorable in the history of the United States, for it was the day for the payment of interest and dividends by the great industrial and financial corporations of the country, and these payments were the largest ever made. There are more corporations than there were a year ago, more stockholders and bondholders, and therefore more persons to whom payments were made. As the United States is the most prosperous, financially and commercially, of any country in the world, and as the year 1900 was the most prosperous in the country's history, the sum distributed on Wednesday was larger than that ever before put in circulation in any country on a single day.

It is estimated that $175,000,000 was disbursed on that day, in all of the financial centres of the country. It is estimated that this large sum found its way into the pockets of about 12,000,000 persons.

As a matter of fact, however, if the 6,000,000 of savings banks depositors be taken out, whose aggregate wealth is given at $2,449,547,885, and whose share of this $175,000,000 was not far from $86,000,000, the rest, or about $89,000,000, was distributed among comparatively few people. There are 4047 men and women in this country who are estimated to be worth $1,000,000 or more, and a large part of the remaining $89,000,000 was divided up among these millionaires. It is said that, if the portion of the $89,000,000 which was distributed among these possessors of large wealth were divided among them equally, each one would receive something like $5000. It is also said that John D. Rockefeller alone received about $1,000,000 for his New Year's present. This statement, however, is simply based on a Wall street guess.

By far the largest part of the $175,000,000 was paid out, of course, in this city. Those who should know say that not far from $140,000,000 was disbursed in New York City. This was about $10,000,000 more than was paid out on January 2, 1900. The disbursements of that day were regarded as almost fabulous, and, up to that time, were the largest ever known. The payments on account of interest amounted to $66,006,066, and the payments on account of dividends amounted to $34,747,995. There were other interest and dividend payments which had to be estimated, making the estimated total disbursements for January 2, 1900, about $130,000,000. The January disbursements for 1899 were $88,661,399; for 1898, $79,201,025; for 1897, $78,381,390, and for 1896, $71,158,290.

The news from Boston is that the January disbursements there amounted to $20,671,648, an increase of $865,440, as compared with January, 1900. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco are the other cities where the majority of the rest of the payments were made, and reports from each of these places state that there was a large increase over the disbursements of a year ago.

MRS. RATHBUN HELD FOR MURDER

Charged With Trying to Poison Hartand, With Killing Her Husband.

New Haven, Conn.—Coroner Mix in his finding on the inquest into the death of William Rathbun, the railroad brakeman, who died after drinking poisoned coffee on December 21, declares that the coffee contained rough on rats put there by Mrs. Rathbun, but intended for John F. Hart, also a brakeman and a boarder for ten years in the Rathbun home. According to the Coroner's investigation, Mrs. Rathbun, who had been an admirer of Hart for seven of the ten years he had been in their home, became jealous because three months ago he had transferred his affections to a young woman.

The flat declaration that Mrs. Rathbun performed the murderous deed is made in the following language:

"On December 20 Mrs. Rathbun procured a box of rough on rats, and the whole or part of said box of rough on rats was placed by her in a quantity of coffee which was to be taken by said Hart in his dinner pail as his supply for the following day."

The formal arrest of Mrs. Rathbun on the charge of being responsible for the crime immediately followed the Coroner's decision.

Hart, too, must stand trial, because of his alleged relations with Mrs. Rathbun.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY DEAD.

Stricken Ill at the Home of His Father-in-Law in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ignatius Donnelly, who for thirty-five years had been prominent in local and national politics and in literature, was taken ill suddenly in the home of his father in-law, Barton Hanson.

Physicians were summoned hastily, but saw at once there was no hope. He died in a few hours. He was seventy years old.

GREAT RAILWAY DEAL

Philadelphia and Reading Now Controls New Jersey Central.

A SURPRISE FOR WALL STREET

J. Pierpont Morgan Now Completely Dominates the Anthracite Coal Carrying Situation — He Bought the Jersey Central and Sold It to the Reading Railroad—Also Controls Lehigh Valley

New York City.—Wall street was treated to a surprise Saturday when the official announcement was quietly made that the control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey had passed to the Reading Company through the efforts of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan's firm, it was announced, had secured control of the Jersey Central, had offered the same to the Reading Company, and the latter company had accepted the offer. Mr. Morgan has also secured the controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley Railroad. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates now dominate the anthracite coal trade; for they are absolute masters of railroads that mine and carry about 33,000,000 tons of anthracite out of an annual production of something less than 50,000,000 tons.

According to the latest reports the authorized stock issue of the Jersey Central Company is $30,000,000, of which there is outstanding $27,113,800. The authorized issue of bonds is $50,000,000, and there is outstanding $43,924,000. There are also equipment mortgage four per cent. bonds amounting to $1,536,000. The bonds are secured by a consolidated mortgage taken out in 1874 of $1,167,000, bearing seven per cent. interest. The amount of guaranteed bonds is $14,140,692, also $6,116,000 of additional outstanding consolidated mortgage bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Road. These bonds are owned by the Jersey Central.

The Jersey Central Railroad runs from Jersey City westerly to Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Penn., and the neighboring anthracite coal fields, southerly to seashore resorts along the New Jersey coast to Bayside and Port Norris. The total number of miles operated is 677. The road was chartered in 1849.

The Reading Company has an authorized issue of $70,000,000 common stock. Of this amount all but $100,000 is outstanding. There is also $28,000,000 of first preferred stock and $42,000,000 of second preferred stock. There is a general mortgage of $135,000,000 of four per cent. guaranteed bonds, the amount now outstanding being $64,994,000. Car trust bonds bearing four per cent. guaranteed interest amounting to $3,600,000 are also outstanding.

The total mileage of the Reading system in July of last year was 1453 miles. The road was chartered in 1833. Its coal properties aggregate 194,100 acres.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's main line extends from Jersey City 442 miles to Buffalo. Its branches and subsidiary lines bring the total mileage up to 2178. It owns 3619 acres of coal land, and all the stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which holds in fee or under leases about 35,000 acres of coal lands, and collieries with a total daily capacity of 30,000 tons.

JAMES W. BRADBURY DEAD.

The Last Democratic Senator Chosen by a Maine Legislature.

Augusta, Me.—Former United States Senator James Ware Bradbury is dead. He was born in Parsonsfield, Me., July 10, 1802, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the famous class of 1825, which contained the poet Longfellow, and of which he was the only surviving member.

JAMES WARE BRADBURY.

He served in the United States Senate from 1847 to 1853, and was the last Democratic Senator chosen by a Maine Legislature. He was an associate of Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Clay and other distinguished statesmen of those days, and a conspicuous figure in politics in the days of Polk and Van Buren.

At the expiration of his Senatorial term Mr. Bradbury resumed the practice of law in Augusta, which he did not give up until a few years ago.

Coinage at the Mints Last Year.

The total yearly coinage at the United States mints during 1900 was $137,699,401, of which $99,272,942 was gold.

Too Many Physicians in Germany.

Emperor William's decree lengthening medical study, as a remedy for the overproduction of physicians, meets with the approval of the profession. In connection therewith official statistics published this week show the overcrowding of the medical profession in the large cities. Berlin has one physician to every 735 and Koenigsberg one to every 681.

Lucky Stars Are Out of Commission.

While you depend upon chance and believe in your lucky star the doors of achievement will remain closed against you.—Success.

Bill Nye and Wagner.

When Bill Nye was in Philadelphia in 1893 he visited the office of George W. Childs. At parting Mr. Childs asked the humorist to write a sentiment in his autograph album. Nye at once produced this: "Wagner's music is not as bad as it sounds."—Literary Era.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"There is not much to brag about," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "between the woman that has married the first man that proposed and the woman that has married what she thinks is the last one that will."—Indianapolis Press.

Insomnia Wrecks the Nerves.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA Makes Health.

INSOMNIA is a forerunner of nervous prostration; what organism is strong enough to stand up under the strain of sleepless nights? It is plain that nothing in the world can possibly take the place of restful sleep, yet many try to eke out an existence without this sustaining power. Their nerves are in such a state of tension that sleep is an impossibility, or at best is a series of hideous dreams. It is not strange that physical and mental weakness, amounting soon to complete prostration, follows inability to sleep. There is no let-up to the strain. Vital forces are drawn upon, confirmed invalidism results.

The recuperative power of natural sleep is wonderful. Complete physical and mental exhaustion gives place, after a few hours of quiet slumber, to a full renewal of energy. The fatigue of body and mind disappears entirely while all the muscles are strong and the nerves absolutely calm.

Sleep is the indication given by Nature as a guide to human plans to restore health. It shows that there are inherent in the wonderful human organism powers of recuperation which must have opportunity to assert themselves. Based on this clear demonstration, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy was constructed by Dr. Greene to help Nature combat the ills that attack men and women. What no amount of powerful drugs could possibly accomplish, can be successfully and promptly effected by healthy blood and nerves, the kind of blood which flows in strengthening flood to every portion of the body, the condition of nerves which permits awakened Nature to seize its opportunity to restore to perfect health.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

Mrs. FLORENCE TAYLOR, of 4 Courtland Place, Bridgeport, Conn., writes:

"For four years I was troubled with nervous debility and hysteria in a most aggravated form. It caused sleeplessness and mental depression, and for months I was confined to my bed. My constitution wasted and I totally lost my appetite. I had many doctors, but they failed to give me any relief. I was advised to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I was in a terrible condition when I began its use, and almost immediately there was a wonderful change came over me. I regained my appetite, the dizziness in my head departed; it renewed my interest in life and made me feel, in fact, like another person. After taking six bottles I thankfully proclaimed myself strong and well. Those six bottles did for me what hundreds of dollars and numerous physicians failed to do."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Remedy that Cures.

Full explanation of these matters given by Dr. Greene on request, without charge. Dr. Greene's address is 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Consultation with him either by call or letter is absolutely free.

At the Other End.

A certain naval officer was very pompous and conceited when on duty.

One day, when he was officer of the watch, and he could not, as usual, find anything of consequence to grumble about, he attempted to vent his spite on one of the stokers of the vessel, who was in the engine room on duty.

Going to the speaking tube the officer yelled:

"Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this tube?"

The reply came quick and startling:

"Not at this end, sir!"

The feelings of the officer as he turned away, with a black frown, can be better imagined than described.—London Spare Moments.

"These are hard lines," mused the ghost as he read the inscription on his tombstone.

Fifty years ago news from Europe reached America in two weeks. Now it comes in two minutes.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DON'T RUIN YOUR STOMACH WITH MEDICINE.

Hunyadi János

IS A NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Endorsed and used by the most prominent physicians in the world as the best and safest remedy for disordered stomach, biliousness, liver troubles, gout and rheumatism.

It Cures Constipation!

Take one-half glassful on arising in the morning and you will feel the remarkable effects in half an hour.

ASK For the full name "Hunyadi János." | LOOK at the label. Blue with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Exporter, Firm of Andreas Saxlehner, 130 Fulton St., N.Y.

A TRUSTEE DISAPPEARS

Percy L. Johnson, of Bridgeport, Conn., Irregular in His Accounts.

MANY POOR FAMILIES SUFFER

More Than Twenty-five Cannot Get Titles to Homes They Were Buying by Instalments — An Alleged Shortage of Over $30,000 in One Estate—He Dabbled in Stocks—His Disappearance.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The mysterious disappearance of Lawyer Percy L. Johnson, trustee of several large estates, prominent in the Methodist church, a local Republican leader, member of all the leading clubs and attorney for Marsh Brothers, building contractors, whose recent failure has shaken Bridgeport from centre to circumference, is a great blow to several financial concerns and a shock to Bridgeport's best society.

The failure of Marsh Brothers left dozens of poor families with no title to the houses on which they had paid hundreds of dollars by instalments. The disappearance of the attorney, whose duty it was to certify to the legality of their transactions with these poor people, has made the tangle worse.

Johnson was trustee of the N. E. Wordin Trust Fund, valued at $60,000; also trustee of the David Pendleton estate, valued at $23,000, and executor of his father's estate, valued at $18,000. Sufficient light has been thrown upon the missing lawyer's accounts with the Wordin Trust Fund to show that the beneficiaries may not be able to realize more than $5000 on the estate of $60,000. Johnson's bondsmen, in the sum of $5000, were Edwin F. Hall, Charles B. Marsh, Edward H. Marsh, Bennett Seeley, of Easton (deceased); Henry B. French, Patrick Clark and Frank E. Clark.

At least twenty-five persons—no one knows how many more—have been deceived by worthless titles to property, these titles being granted by Marsh Brothers, and vouched for by Johnson, their lawyer. The individual losses run anywhere from $100 to $6000.

It was learned that when Johnson, two years ago, succeeded his father as executor, or trustee of the estates, he began to dabble with the trust funds in his care. Inquiry about the bucket shops in this city shows that Johnson lost heavily speculating in Sugar and Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. It is now known that between $20,000 and $30,000 of the Wordin estate were were drawn from the bank in May and June of last year. Johnson was hard pressed for money before he went away. He is known to have borrowed $650 from one friend, and numerous notes of his for small amounts are now coming due.

Johnson was deposed as County Liquor Prosecutor, and his former law partner, E. F. Hall, who lost all his property in the deal, was appointed in his place.

There is a belief here that Johnson has gone to Brazil, as he often said he would like to visit that country.

ANGRY DUKE LEAVES THE HAGUE.

Disgusted at Controversy Over His Position of Queen's Husband.

The Hague, Holland.—Disgusted with the tone of the Parliamentary discussion over his future position as husband of Queen Wilhelmina, whom he is to marry, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has left here in disgust. Wilhelmina wished Duke Henry to be created Prince Consort and have precedence over her mother, but she was overruled on both points.

DUKE HENRY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.
Young German officer who will wed Holland's Queen.

An Earldom For Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts arrived in London, where he was received with royal honors and extraordinary popular acclamations, the Field Marshal afterward taking charge of the War Office. The Queen bestowed an earldom on Lord Roberts, with a special remainder for his daughters. He was also made a Knight of the Garter.

Pingree Predicts a Revolution.

In his farewell address to the Michigan Legislature former Governor Pingree predicted a bloody revolution within twenty-five years if the present system of inequality is not changed.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but ninety per cent. of the women are uneducated.

Millions Use Carter's Ink

which is sure proof of its excellent quality. Is made chemically accurate. Therefore the best.

The Way Women Talk.

When a man is bilious he admits it, and takes pills, but a woman begins to talk about life being a struggle and the wretchedness of her environment. —Atchison Globe.

Cures Asthma

Do you know what it is to have the asthma? Or have you ever seen one suffer with it? The hard struggle for air, the spasmodic breathing, the nights spent in the chair, all tell a story of terrible suffering.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

certainly cures asthma; also bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup winter coughs, night coughs and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

"Polly, do you know much about parliamentary law?" "Oh, yes; often in our club, when somebody tells me to, I move to lay something on the table." —Chicago Record.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

In 1899 the savings banks of Massachusetts held $500,000,000.

Frey's Vermifuge by Mail.

Send 25c. to E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD., if not for sale at your druggist or store.

An ox can carry 200 pounds weight on a day's journey, a camel 400 pounds.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The most costly Parliament in Europe is that of France.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A rising musician is one that gets up from the piano occasionally.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

From the moon the earth looks thirteen times as big as the moon does to us.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL)

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Out of 100 people born only one lives to the age of sixty-five.

New York and Florida Limited,

Via Penn'a. and Southern Ry., resumes service Jan. 14th. Lv. New York, 12.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Dining, Compartment, Observation and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to St. Augustine, also carrying Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Aiken, Augusta and Port Tampa. Diagrams now open. New York Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.

Alcohol plow locomobiles are now in use in Germany.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous, nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

MRS. JENNIE NOBLE.

It builds up the weakened nervous system, and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

"I was a very sick woman, caused by Change of Life. I suffered with hot flushes, and fainting spells. I was afraid to go on the street, my head and back troubled me so. I was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — MRS. JENNIE NOBLE, 5010 Keyser St., Germantown, Pa.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864.
Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. —NYNU 2

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age, 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peaoat, etc. Worth $10. to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

CANVASSERS WANTED 30, 40 and 50 per cent. Commissions Paid

For selling our high grade **Ornamental** and **Fruit Trees, Roses** and **Shrubbery.** References must accompany application. Business established 1846. THE M. H. HARMAN CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

SKINTORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

A Midnight Adventure

Written for The Item
BY A. GREEN

Persons living along the West Branch of the Susquehanna river between Williamsport and Renova are familiar with the many startling adventures that happen during the early spring months when the ice breaks and takes away millions of feet of lumber in shape of logs, caught in the various booms along that beautiful, but at such time a very dangerous, stream of water.

The spring of '70 found one of the smaller booms north of Williamsport filled with logs. The high water of fall freshet had piled them up as only logs can pile when they are pressed from the rear with a power that cannot be measured. The night was frosty, and what country folks would call stinging cold. During the day the sun had caused the snow to thaw sufficiently to make a slush. At nightfall a crust was formed over the slush which would break through with the weight of a person's foot. Just the kind of night that makes a bright fire and pleasant companions enjoyable.

In one of the numerous beautiful villages which are located along the shores of the river between the two cities lived a widow and her daughter named Radcliff. The former had been wife of a physician in the village where they resided, her husband having died about a year before this incident happened. She had taken very much to heart his death and seemed to be unable to throw off the weight of sorrow that pressed upon her. She had ample means for the comfort of herself and daughter, then about eighteen, a tall, dark-haired, charming brunette much admired by all. The writer was among the many young people, friends of the Radcliffs, who frequently visited at their pleasant home, also at home of grandma Meredith, mother of Mrs. Radcliff, whose home was just a short walk from the village on opposite side of the river, one of those old-time substantial square-shaped farm houses just far enough away from the river to enable them to feel safe from high water, the ground gradually sloping to water's edge, making at all seasons of the year a scene of beauty. Modern conveniences had been added to the farm house, making it in every way an ideal residence. The side verandas were a joy in summer with their great climbing rose bushes and honeysuckles adding constant beauty, and when winter's winds came howling from the river, offered a protection not always appreciated by those who fail to cultivate the beautiful. The porch on river side of the house was especially high on account of ground sloping down a long grassy hill toward the river. The roof was flat tin with projecting cornices, making it impossible to climb up to top, and the height was too great to attempt getting down, only by climbing the rose vines which had netted together for years, making almost a solid mass but not one that would under ordinary circumstances be made use of as a means of descent.

Mrs. Radcliff, as I have said, seemed unequal for the shock occasioned by the death of the doctor and it was soon apparent to all that the strain on her mental faculty was too great. All the friends endeavored to divert her attention from her imaginary trouble, which was that she and her daughter would soon become dependent on others. Since their natural provider had been taken away nothing could convince her but that she would soon want bread and her daughter have to beg, although facts and surroundings should prove the contrary. Her dementia finally led her to refrain from eating and for two weeks nothing except water passed her lips and she would swallow but little of that but insisted on having fresh always at hand.

Among many friends I volunteered to assist the family in doing watch duty, not that any danger was anticipated for the patient had weakened until she appeared almost unable to walk across the floor of her room. On this particular night nothing of an unusual nature occurred to arouse our suspicions. We talked until about 11 o'clock, enjoying the comfortable fire and knowing from sound of wind that outside jack frost had it pretty much his own way. During a lull in conversation we could hear the dull grinding noise of the ice and logs in the river just north of the house. It was evidently rising fast and would likely before morning take the boom out, ice and logs going with a maddening rush of destruction. Little we thought what an experience was in store for us all.

Good Night, was said to the ladies and young Meredith, brother of Mrs. Radcliff, who did business in Williamsport, coming home each evening by train, and myself retired to our rooms and were soon asleep. Shortly after 12 o'clock I heard in the hallway adjoining my room Miss Radcliff saying, "She has gone. She is not in her bed," In a moment I was onto the floor and almost in less time than it takes to write these lines I was making inquiries as to the meaning of her words. I had not entirely disrobed, expecting to be called if needed for any cause. I was soon informed that her mother was not in her room. The brother was on the scene about same time I was and we at once commenced searching for the invalid, who, as the sister and daughter dozed by her side, had quietly slipped out of her room and down stairs. She was either hiding on the first floor or had gone out. The latter thought caused us all to shudder as we heard the dismal sounds coming from the wind-tossed vines attached to the veranda. A thorough search of the lower floor soon disclosed to us our mistake. All doors were secure and after making a close scrutiny of all available hiding places we were at a loss to account for her absence. At head of the broad old-fashioned stairway a small room was located, used for hanging clothing and storing such boxes and trunks as were not in constant use. From this room a window opened onto roof of porch fronting the river side of house as before mentioned. The porch was very high. As we, for the second time, came to second story room to continue our search, I gave a casual look into this room plainly seeing the patient was not there. Just as I closed the door my eye caught sight of bolt on inside of shutters, which were closed (indeed they were seldom opened) especially this season of year. Something caused me to examine the lock on sash and found it was unlocked, not expecting to find any solution of what had now become a distressing incident. I opened the window and the shutters and to my astonishment saw plainly in the snow on porch roof foot prints that spake more than words. One spring brought me to the roof and by that time all the friends were at the window.

The night was dark, except such reflection as comes from a snow-covered ground. A moment only was taken to decide that our invalid was not far away. To have reached the ground from such a height meant —at least to our minds—almost sure death, and we expected to find the dear one not far away, possibly mangled and dying from injuries received from the fall. The brother and I hurried to that side of the building only to be met with further astonishing developments. Plainly in the snow could be seen the imprint of bare feet, now seemingly tottering, now taking a more direct course, but all the time in the direction of the fateful river. Our feelings cannot be penned, and we had followed the marks but a little distance when Miss Meredith and her niece joined us in the search. Soon the fact was plain that the poor lady was in sore distress for clearly on the snow-white surface could be seen, wherever a foot print appeared, a faint tinge of color. As we neared the river the stained marks stood out in bold relief and it was with sinking hearts that we tried to persuade the ladies to return, but they would not. None can depict the anguish written on every line of that faithful daughter's countenance as the awful fate of her mother seemed to be forcing itself on her mind. None of us could for a moment entertain the thought but we felt that if once she reached the river and attempted to cross she would sink among the ice cakes, logs and slush to certain death.

The river reached, we found the marks ending. At the brink the whole mass of ice and logs was in swaying motion such as is always seen just before gorges of this kind break away, causing destruction and often great disaster to persons and property along their banks. The agony was beyond comprehension. I held my lantern far out into the darkness and shuddering as the harsh, crushing, grinding noise seemed to be singing a funeral dirge and completely destroying the faintest hope that anything embarking on their treacherous surface could live. About forty feet from shore I thought I saw by the weak rays of the lantern a spot of white outlined in the blackness that always seems so dense when one turns their gaze from the snow and looks into space. My nerves gave a start. I would allow myself to utter no sound. The fear of being mistaken and the thought of what might at any moment occur should it indeed be that loved one out there, away from mortal aid and liable to be swept down in the terrible rush that was certain to come soon. Again I leaned as far out as I could over the seething flood, and again I was sure that the glimmering light disclosed something unnatural and seemingly above the swaying mass. When the fact was evident, I at once communicated it to my friend, the brother, who at once turned his gaze in that direction and was convinced that the object was not one that could be expected in that position. Still we were afraid to further distress the ladies who had retired a short distance from shore, trying to console each other in what seemed at the time the sad end of their loved one.

To think was to act. If it were the loved one, some effort must be made to get her. To attempt to cross on the ice and logs would be certain death, as the whole mass was undulating and heaving in such a manner as to make it impossible to get a firm foot hold. The ice and logs had been grinding against each other until great masses of slush ice were formed. To step on one of these places meant a plunge to an icy bath or perhaps death. Back near the barn, around which we had traced the invalid in her wild race to the river, was a pile of lumber kept for general use about the premises. I ran hurriedly to the pile, grasping what I could haul and found when reaching the river I had four boards about eight inches wide by ten feet long. We placed one partly on the floating ice or jam—(I say floating but it is better described by the word heaving, as the motion was one of rise and fall). The whole mass seemed to be trying to free itself from restraint caused by the chain boom not far below, which once broken would allow freedom and undoubtedly cause death to any on its bosom.

On first board I ventured while the brother handed the second one and thus we placed the four and was in position to get better view of the object that had aroused our hopes and fears. To our amazement we could plainly discern the lost one sitting on the upper end of an immense pine log that swayed with the motion of the ice. Her dark hair, which was abundant, had broken from its fastenings and was being tossed by the wind in fantastic manner. Her robe de chamber, an ample protection in her bedroom but now wet, torn and frozen about the bottom, kept in motion by the wind, caused an unearthly-like sound, taken in connection with surrounding scene, which was blood curdling. We found the boards would only reach about half the distance and we returned across their treacherous footing and with all haste brought sufficient to cover the space. The brother preceded me and in a very short time we reached the poor (now almost frozen) lady. Her brother was a man of considerable muscular power and lifting her from her perilous seat bore her in his arms, I holding lantern. Slowly we worked our way over the dangerous foot passage where a single misstep would in all probability have hurled us all into eternity.

Aside from our knowledge gained by familiarity with ice floods, that boom was at any moment liable to break, and that would be certain death. On the bank were the two ladies passing through such anguish of mind that is better imagined than described, marking in the uncertain light each step and move that brought us nearer safety. At last we reached the shore and with all speed possible hastened with our now passive invalid to the house where remedies were applied to restore her inanimate form to life. With prompt attention and loving care she was in a few days able to be removed to Danville hospital where she remained for some time, after which, I am glad to relate, she returned to her friends sound in mind and body.

This narative is not imaginary, but actually happened and as the writer looks back over the experience of that night and remembers with a shudder the awful reality of that unfortunate mother as she sat on her perilous seat, surrounded by what seemed certain destruction, I am not surprised that my nerves gave way and for a couple weeks I seemed to have no power to assert myself. The fact of the matter was I had used in that short hour more vitality than would run a man, under ordinary circumstances, a month. You may call it bravery, heroism or what you will, but I hope I may never be called on to again pass through such an ordeal.

Persons who suffer from indigestion cannot expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

"He said it was a beastly fire."

"He was right. The fire was at the zoo."—Boston Transcript.

Pepsin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst cases of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Short—Suppose you were flat broke, where would you go for money?

Long—I'd go to work.—Chicago News.

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

She—Belle and I bet hats on the election. Now I have two pancake hats.

He (absently)—They're not the kind that mother made.—Chicago News.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

"Yes, he told me he'd let loose the dogs of war."

"I don't care nothin' about the dogs of war, as long as he don't let loose that brindle pup of his'n."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Such little pills as DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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